



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



**Harvard College
Library**



Gift of
The Author



•



THE LEVERETT MEMORIAL.

431.3
52-106
47

GENERAL

GENERAL

GENERAL

GENERAL

HON. JOHN C. WALKER, U. S. A.

GENERAL

GENERAL

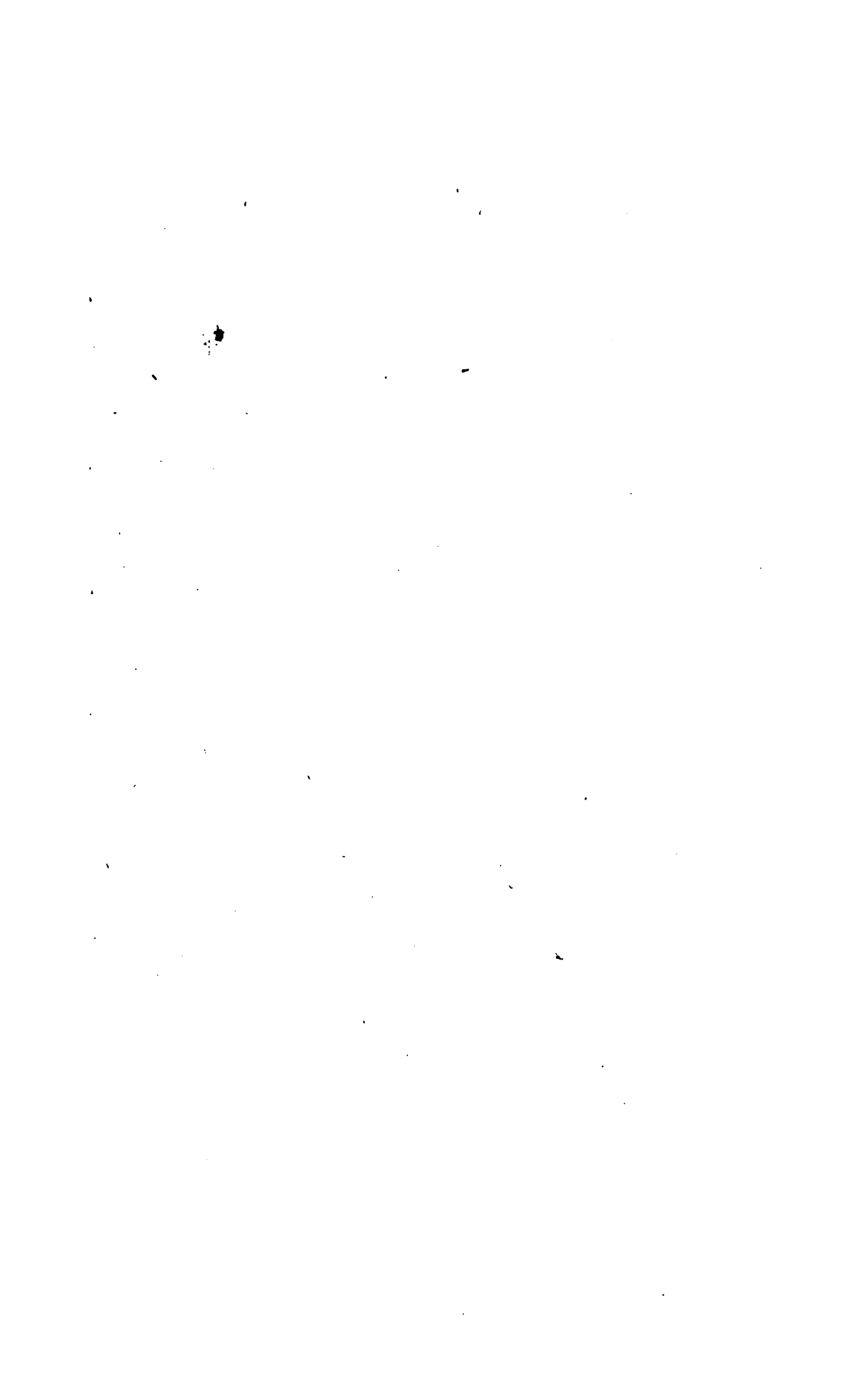


BOSTON:

CLAY, SON, AND COMPANY.

WASHINGTON STREET,

1856.



MEMOIR,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,
OF
SIR JOHN LEVERETT, KNT.,
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1673-9;
OF
HON. JOHN LEVERETT, F. R. S.,
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, AND PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE;
AND OF THE FAMILY GENERALLY.

Rev. Thomas Leverett Esq.

Purpureos spargam flores, animasque majorum
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere.

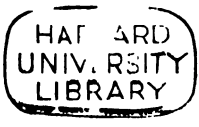


BOSTON:
CROSBY, NICHOLS AND COMPANY,
WASHINGTON STREET,
1856.

S 42178.8

1856 Nov 10
Gift of the Author
Rev S. W. Benson
Crosby, Nichols and Co.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856,
BY CROSBY, NICHOLS AND CO.,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.



BOSTON:
M. W. DUTTON, PRINTER, 37 CONGRESS STREET,

• T O

THE DESCENDANTS OF

GOVERNOR LEVERETT,

This Brief Memoir of Ancestors,

WHOSE PIETY AND PATRIOTISM,

INTEGRITY AND WORTH,

TALENTS AND LEARNING,

DESERVED AND WON THE EULOGIUM OF THEIR OWN NEW-ENGLAND,

Is Inscribed—

IN THE HOPE

THAT THEY WILL CHERISH THE PRINCIPLES,

CULTIVATE THE VIRTUES,

AND

MAINTAIN UNSULLIED THE GOOD NAME AND FAME

BEQUEATHED TO THEM.

—



, P R E F A C E .

A BRIEF Memoir of the LEVERETT FAMILY of Boston published a few years since, but ending at an early date in the eighteenth century, has led to the preparation of this larger volume. But for that publication, and this—very reluctantly undertaken—had not received its *imprimatur*, as no desire or ambition whatever, on the part of connections, existed—if silence be indicative—for more notoriety to their name, than might be found in traditionary reminiscences, or in the archives of the State of Massachusetts. It was, however, conceived a necessity, from the fact, that without consulting those interested by relationship, it had been thought proper by one, acting from the kindest promptings, “to remove,” as he said, “the veil that was covering the early branches of a very honorable and worthy family of his native town.” What he to our regret began with imperfect facilities for doing, ourselves with ampler resources have enlarged, corrected and extended. This is our excuse for offering to the public eye the record of names belonging to private life, and unambitious of parade. We regret the necessity that has compelled us to come out from our quiet *penetrals*, to be engaged in a service for which we have no aptitude, and very little inclination. To those for whom mainly the publication is designed, as it principally affects, we have to say in this connection, that if more facts, bearing on the history of members written here, could have been elicited, our pages had proved worthier of perusal. Possibly this may draw from individuals, now unknown, materials for an elaborate memoir. In that event, the present writer will assume, as in this case, the entire trouble and expense of a new edition.

The names of many without the patronymic, though presumably related, are not introduced, for the good reason, that their connection is not satisfactorily known. Omission of a large number with the name is referred to the fact of inability to establish descent from the venerable founder of the American family—the Pilgrim-Father, THOMAS LEVERETT. This is stated, after a very careful and minute investigation. Many, in the country at large, and in the vicinity of Boston in particular, are found with this surname; and not a few with the prænomen of individuals registered in these pages. In the course of his researches the writer has learned this, and he deems it proper to state the fact, to account for an omission, that would else be unaccountable, as well as to say, that all bearing this patronymic are not (contrary to the common supposition) of the lineage of the time-honored Puritan. While it would have been gratifying to have associated with this record the names of several very intelligent and respectable persons, he still has to say that no evidence of a common origin exists, or can be inferred. Except the names of those inserted, and possibly of some young sons and daughters of a recent date, and it is impossible to verify connection between numbers having the name, and the Anglo-American ancestor of Governor Leverett.

Much of the numerical data, and many passages are reprints of what have been found in various books,—quotation signs, almost invariably, expressing the indebtedness. For obvious reasons, the author preferred this, to a communication of the same facts in his own words. As such references would be too frequent, if constantly given, and answer no very important end, it is thought sufficient to say, once for all, that among authorities consulted, are Mather's *Magnalia*; Hutchinson's *Memoirs*; Moore's *Memoirs*; Savage's *Winthrop*; Mass. Hist. Coll.; Drake's Hist.; *Memoir Leverett Family*; Rogers' *Family Mem.*; *Life and Character of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall*; Quincy's, Peirce's, and Elliott's *Hist. of Harvard College*; N. Eng. Gen. and Ant. Reg.; Hist. Duxbury; Coll. Topog.

With all his opportunities and aim for accuracy, the author

presumes not to assert that his book is free from errors. These are almost unavoidable, when old biographical data, and especially numerals, are collected from authorities, themselves, it may be, often trusting to presumptive evidence. No man, dealing with such uncertainties, is expected to state *ex-cathedra* every point; nor is he deemed a fair historian, when he assumes, sometimes from very passable testimony, an undeniable correctness. He may be a good copyist, but for historical truth he should be more than a mere imitator. Nor may conjectural views, apart from strongly substantiative proofs, be offered as positive facts. The writer has sought to avoid such gratuitous hypotheses. When he has given what he believed to be facts, but had not papers to sustain as such, he has turned them over to tradition—or when he has varied from published statements—and he has done so again and again—it has been through the sanction of papers and documents not open to every eye, and with such warranty as he has derived from close investigation, fair probability, and the cool judgment of unprejudiced minds. To secure accuracy, he has avoided no expense, and has communicated largely with all, supposed to have much or little information bearing on the subject. Thus fuller than any already given, and accurate to every possible extent, this Memoir is committed to those especially interested, as a document of reliable reference. To many not of the family, but in friendly connexion, it will, it is believed, be welcomed as an authentic record of a very large number of the most distinguished people in the annals of New-England, whose names are interwoven with the already consecrated history of colonial times.

The author does not expect to satisfy all personally interested. Had many, to whom he applied for information, answered, or accurately according to question, there would have existed no reasonable opportunity for complaint. In many instances, repeated letters have availed to elicit only such uncertain replies, as to be useless; while, in a few cases, his interrogations have,—possibly from inability to respond to them,—

remained unnoticed. The courteousness of several,—hereby pleasurably acknowledged,—and the neglect of a few, are simply the reasons, why, sometimes, he has given larger statements, and again has kept to a mere narrative of names.

The connection of Governor Leverett's name with his English title will be noticed, particularly as he, from his republican engagements, had not used the awarded honor. Had his life continued beyond the term of the executive, it is our belief he would have assumed it. Though the author would, from a sense of right, have written it as he has,—independently of the opinion of others,—he is happy to say that no one, to whom he submitted the question of "propriety," failed to own this, as well as the "strict justice" of the association. But before this, his name has been used as we now give it, though commonly it has had the prefix of his American rank, as more appropriate to the genius of our government. In this connection, it may be well to say, that the very distinguished character ascribed to Governor Leverett is mainly derived from the records of his times. Our eulogy is based on such authority—not on partial testimony, or on family tradition by itself. It yet remains for some able pen to write his history. What accomplished admirer of the great and good men of colonial times will be the Homer of this warrior-statesman?

This memoir was prepared for gratuitous distribution to some members of the connexion only. A small edition was designed to be printed—not published. But the suggestion has been made, that friends of the family, and relatives not likely to be reached in the way indicated, would be gratified to have the work. Adopting that suggestion, the first purpose is abandoned. The book will be for sale. Should it find purchasers, the proceeds will be used towards the expense of publishing. As the whole edition, if sold, would not, probably, cover half the cost, it is almost needless to say that—allowing for the reluctancy before expressed—his work has been simply a labor of love.

As this memoir will supersede any previous publications, the

author would—he hopes without impropriety—transfer to his pages the accompanying complimentary preface, attached to one of them :—

“The following concise Memoir was written to save from oblivion the name of one of our earliest New-England families, a family which produced for our First Church in its infancy, a Ruling Elder of extraordinary fitness; for our military and political institutions, a distinguished General, and most efficient and popular Chief Magistrate; and for our nursery of learning, a President of uncommon excellence and abilities. Indeed, without alluding to the worthy living, were it not invidious to the memory of the illustrious dead, it might be emphatically said, the best Elder of the Church, the most popular Governor of the Colony, and the most useful President of the College.

“The necessity of this memoir may become apparent, when it is known that the name of Leverett has, within a very few years, entirely disappeared from our midst, and that our citizens no longer find it among those of the registered inhabitants of this ancient metropolis, so long the almost exclusive residence of the family.

* * * * *

“Whatever may now have become of the patronymic, it is pleasant to know that the blood continues to flow through the veins of many of our worthiest and most deserving fellow countrymen.”



MEMOIR.

I MAY not, perhaps, better introduce this unpretending memorial of one of the oldest Massachusetts' families, than by a very slight reference to the times, in which was given to the influence that led to the colonization of New-England, its most vigorous impulse ; and to the men, who, in this connection, were importantly related to those times. The first, were of the reign which has secured to English history its greatest reputation ; the last, those in that reign who, known as Puritans, were instrumentally the germ of a power and fame, almost fabulous for extent and splendor. They were sires of the men, who not only held their fathers' principles, but perpetuated them, in that exodus, which, long the theme of the orator, the song of the poet, the lesson of the moralist, and record of the historian, associates their names with the brightest dignities of the past. To sire and son belong a glory peculiarly their own : to the latter in an eminent sense, as achieving results—without the sword of the warrior, and his mercenary purposes—that have enlarged the interests and advanced the happiness of the world. As founders of civil and religious liberty,—as pioneers of human progress and republican independence in a land the cynosure of all observation,—as statesmen bound by no ambition simply regarding self-aggrandizement,—as patriots in the best idea of the word,—and Christians of large and well-developed experience, New-

England is, and may be proud of her ancestry. More than ever convinced of her obligations, she claims for these men of iron energy, determined purpose, unsullied virtue, and—with their share of imperfections,—great excellence,—a large inheritance in our hearts. Speaking of those, whom we eulogize, one has graphically said, “God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain over into the wilderness.”*

As in the reign of the distinguished sovereign, to whom I have referred, the Puritans were subjected to severe penalties in fines and imprisonments, so in her successor, James', they were deprived of property and freedom.† To maintain liberty of conscience, and the right of religious service after their own preference, were no privileges to be accorded. Nor was the despotism diminished, when Charles I.—a better sovereign than any of his immediate predecessors—succeeded to the throne. His persecutions addressed patricians and plebeians, clergy and laity, men of letters and unlettered men, when they disavowed the discipline, and declined the formularies of the Church of England. Through such exactions, resulted that self-exile from the land of their earliest love, of men who, attached to the Church, asked for it, in some features only, a reform. These were what chartered in 1620 the May-Flower; and freighted, a few years after, other vessels to the dreary coast of Massachusetts Bay.

The Fathers of New-England have been often counted not less evilly affected towards Episcopacy, than the sects

* Neal in his history says, “If a man maintained his steady adherence to the doctrines of Calvin and the Synod of Dort; if he kept the Sabbath and frequented sermons; if he maintained family religion, and would neither swear nor be drunk, nor comply with the fashionable vices of the times, he was called a Puritan.”

† One writer states, that the Puritans were most cruelly oppressed. Thousands suffered martyrdom; many were banished; and others doomed to perpetual imprisonment.

educated in dissent. This is doing them serious injustice ; and the founders of Boston, when leaving their native country, distinctly disavow such antipathy—viewing themselves as non-conformists, not separatists ; and friends, not its sweeping antagonists. I confirm this position, by introducing some portion of a very touching and characteristic address to the members of the Establishment. They say, in the course of this farewell communication, “ Wee are not of those that dream of perfection in this world ; wee desire that you would be pleased to take notice of the principels and body of our company, as those who esteem it our honour to call the Church of England, whence wee rise, our deare mother, and cannot part from our native Countrie, where she especially resideth, without much sadness of heart, and many tears in our eyes, ever acknowledging that such part and hope as wee here obtain in the common salvation, wee have received in her bosome. Wee leave it not therefore as loathing that milk, wherewith wee were nourished there, but blessing God for the parentage and education as members of the same body, shall always rejoyce in her good and unfainedly grieve for any sorrow that shall ever betide her, and while wee have breath, sincerely desire and endeavour the continuance and abundance of her welfare, with the enlargement of her bounds in the kingdom of Christ Jesus.”* It is a pleasant thought, that a Church so much beloved has, in these later times, received back to her fold not a few of those early non-conformists in their children—the direct descendants of the Pilgrim-Fathers.

Such, as we have said briefly, was the cause of this cis-atlantic settlement by our Puritan ancestry. Persecutions

* This document is signed by Sir Richard Saltonstall and others. Mention of his descendants, who were connected with the Leveretts, is made in the later pages of this memoir.

begun by Elizabeth, continued by James, and terminated under Charles, only by that expatriation, to which we owe, perhaps the existence, certainly some of the best characteristics of our common country. These movements commenced with the first foundation of the Plymouth Colony. Ten years after, Boston,—or Shawmut then,—received Thomas Dudley, John Winthrop, and their company to its forbidding shore. A brief interval elapsing, in 1633, another band of men, distinguished in the ancient Borough that had been their home, came to make common cause and fortune with the first adventurers. Influential through their previous position, character and property, they had, besides, the elements that predicate success. That these were well and wisely used, is now no problem to be solved; while it is in our power to recognize, nay to see almost the actual manifestation of the hand of an overruling Providence, bringing just these men and no others, at that time, to this land.

The vessel which brought them over (the Griffin of 300 tons) arrived, after a voyage of two months, in the harbor of Boston, on the 8th of September, 1633. Among the two hundred passengers landed, were the Rev. John Cotton, late Vicar of the Borough of Boston; Messrs. William Peirce and John Haynes, who acquired note in the Colony; and Atherton Haugh and THOMAS LEVERETT, Esqr., Aldermen of the same borough. Besides these, there were others of intelligence, respectability and wealth,—with their families. They were received at once into membership with the Church, and, joined by several of the same excellent company, became freemen of Massachusetts.

It may be gratifying to the descendants of the venerable head of the Leverett family in this country, to have a passing word respecting the English home of their ancestor,







St. Botolph's Church.



and the parish church in which he worshipped. This town, situated on both sides of the river Witham, is 34 miles from Lincoln, and 117 from London. Little is known of its fortunes for a thousand years after its foundation, but in 1719, nearly a century after the emigration of our pilgrim and his company, it is described as a famous and flourishing place. The name, which by a series of metamorphoses is Boston, was in 1577 Bostonstone; and previously, in 1312, Botelstone. It was derived, as was supposed, from an old English saint, or as Bede, who was nearly his contemporary, calls him, a pious Saxon, St. Botolph, who lived in the seventh century. It appears that he founded it, about A. D. 650. It is possible that the Buttolphs, a highly honorable family in New-England, had common origin with the one thus perpetuated.

The name of the church in Boston has not been subject to any change. The pious Saxon still lives in the magnificent structure, wherein our fathers worshipped, and which he probably anticipated in some rude building or less pretending pile. While association renders it peculiarly attractive, it is of itself, architecturally, perhaps the most interesting object of the ancient town. It was commenced 1309. In 1721,—eighty-eight years after our pilgrim left for the wilderness of New-England,—St. Botolph's is described, as "beautiful and large, and its tower—280 feet—so very high, as to be the wonder of travellers, and the guide of the distant mariner." The lantern in this can be seen 40 miles. The church, which is in length equal to its height, has 365 steps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars, representing the days, weeks, and months of the year. It has no galleries, but can accommodate 5000 persons. The nave is lofty and grand. The ceiling of oak represents stone vaulting, and consists of 14 grained arches, pro-

ducing a beautiful effect. The upper part of the nave is lighted by 28 clerstory windows, between the springs of the arches. The spacious and lofty chancel has ranges of stalls formerly surmounted by canopies highly embellished with foliage and fretwork. The altar is of oak, and of the Corinthian order.

Within those walls thus elaborated by art, the Pilgrim Father, whose name we have mentioned as the earliest Anglo-American representative of this family, worshipped. In the intelligent ceremonies and services of that religious house, himself and many, with whom as stern Puritans we are familiar, united in training for such *Te Deums*, as can alone be sung by celestial lips, in the temple of the sky. As preceding generations had, he learned from St. Botolph's desk lessons of cheering grace and redeeming love. At that chancel he pledged fealty to one, "till death do part,"—who proved worthy of his affection. At that altar he consecrated the children God gave; and before it, for solemn committal to the dust, he laid the large number whom the Giver, in his wise Providence, recalled.* From that pulpit he gathered instructions needed for common use, and for such experiences as, beginning in shadows, at last resolved themselves into determinate forms. At the table he knelt to receive "the flesh that is meat indeed, and the blood that is drink indeed." What associations must he have had with that old Saxon's fane! What communings with those, once linked to him in its religious reverences! What memories centered in every familiar ornament within, and in many an obelisk without! When the vessel which took him from a land, precious through a thousand causes, went farther and farther on its seaward way, how he must have watched for the last glimpse of that distant beacon light!

* This number appears to have been thirteen.

And when a pilgrim in the wilderness of a world, giving to us no idea of its primeval hardships and disquietudes, how, at times, in thought, must the heart have leaped with unutterable longings, to join the grand diapasons, that rolled majestically through those vaulted aisles; or the lighter cadences which floated in the arches of that solemn dome! Stern Puritan, though he became, we may not doubt, he often remembered, with deep emotion and reverence, the Church of his earliest love.

THOMAS LEVERETT, to whom we have thus referred, "was a Lincolnshire gentleman of character and substance." There is in the Parish Register of St. Botolph's the entry of his marriage in 1610. In 1619 he took up the freedom of the Borough, but no evidence exists to show that he was a native of it. In 1620, he served as one of the Common Council. In 1629, there was a grant to him and Beauchamp, of the family of the Earl of Warwick, by the council of Plymouth, England, of all the lands lying between Muscongus on the south, &c.* In 1633, at the time of embarkation, Thomas held the office of an alderman.† As there are incidental connections of his name with legal services, it is possible that he was educated to the bar. We find a record, in which he is associated with the law-busi-

* The patent is signed by Robert Warwick. The title to these valuable lands was in 1719 conveyed to President Leverett, at that date, with the son of his brother Thomas, heir of his great-grandfather. By the demise of Beauchamp, Elder L. had become sole possessor. Afterwards, President L. admitted his cousin, Hon. Elisha Cooke, 2d, grandson of Sir John Leverett, to a share of this grant. Vide "detail of Pat. of Beauchamp and Leverett," published among "the Leverett Papers," in Mass. Hist. Col., Vol. II, 4th series, p. 226.

† "At an Assembly held at Guildhall of the Borough of Boston in the County of Lincoln, this xxiith day of July, 1633, before the Maier, Aldermen and Com. Council. At this Assembly, Mr. Thomas Leverett, an Alderman of this Borough, hath surrendered his place of Aldermanship, within this Borough, by his letters under his hand, delivered and read at this Assembly, and this house hath accepted the same, accordingly."—*Extract from Minutes by Hon. James Savage.*

ness of the Borough, in a chancery case; and in an appeal from the court of the Bishop of Lincoln. This last was in behalf of his intimate friend and pastor, the Rev. John Cotton, Vicar of the Church, and subsequently a distinguished minister of the Massachusetts Colony. "His employment in the courts for Mr. Cotton," says an English correspondent, "and his success show him to have been a man of ability and judgment." Dr. Cotton Mather ascribes "to the vigilance and discretion of Mr. Leverett, while in England, the defeat of many designs to molest that worthy and learned man." "In his management of Mr. Cotton's case, Mr. Leverett proved himself," says another, "both shrewd and able;" and a later communication speaks of him as evidently a great and good man. The intimacy and friendship which lasted through life, between his pastor and himself, were, in the absence of such other few facts as we are able from very meagre records to collect, strong evidence of his worthy character and general reputation. The services rendered, attended as they doubtless were, in those perilous times of religious differences, with great difficulty and danger, indicate his own good feeling, as their successful issues do his excellent ability.

The family of LEVERETT dates back several hundred years. The name, varying very slightly in its orthography from the form now in common use, occurs in the reign of John, which begun A. D. 1199; and in that of his successor, Henry III. These are indices of a yet earlier existence, though for want of English records to consult, to decide the time, we must at present rest content with giving an approximation to the exact date. Says the author of *English Boston*,* "the Leverett family is of great antiquity in Lincolnshire, and is mentioned in the Herald's

* Fishey Thompson, Esq. of Stoke-Newington, in a letter to the Author.

visitation, as bearing arms, A. D. 1564." These visitations to settle the *status* of families, were commenced under the royal commission, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The earliest visitation recorded in the library of the College of Arms is that of Worcestershire, etc., in 1528-9. They were continued, periodically, at intervals of about thirty years. The first in Lincolnshire was probably at the date above named, 1564, when we find inserted as one of the ancient and honorable families of England, that of Leverett.* There is scarcely a doubt that as the word (*lievrét*), from which the slightly altered cognomina† are made, is Norman, the family is of Norman origin. Indeed, if the comparatively late date of 1564 were our only reference, the acknowledgment of the armorial ensigns expresses not only honorable character, but antiquity. But, as already said, the name is found some four hundred years before that period. We notice this, not only as some historical memoranda of the kind expected in a memoir, but as much interest has been shown by others than members of the family, to learn the lineage of a favorite and honored son of New England, and we partake of the disability common to almost all republican descendants—a want of genealogical papers, explaining step by step the early origin.

But though lacking these desirable documents, his lineage is high by those records that are recognized as reliable references for antiquity and standing. Some inquirer, with greater facilities than the writer enjoys, doubtless, will be able to unfold what now has only an indirect allusion to it.

* The oldest of two coats of arms belonging to this family is—Gyronny of eight or and sa., over all an eagle vol. gu.

† *Leyver*, *Lever*, *Leverton*, *Leverington*, *Leueret*, *Leverett*. The last is the English of *lievrét*: the first two are the same word Anglicized: the third and fourth variations in the syllabic adjection. The heraldic signs of all these are almost identical.

But passing further mention of this point, we may remark that as himself the founder of a New-England family, "whose blood," says a historian, "flows through the veins of many of our best and worthiest fellow countrymen," Mr. Leverett merits veneration apart from any ancestral relationship, and admiration, as a life-long illustrator of principles, for which he abandoned home and country, for the trials and dangers of a foreign, inhospitable land. Says Dr. Young, the author of the *Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from 1628 to 1636*, "No nation or state has a nobler origin or lineage than Massachusetts. My reverence for the character of its founders constantly rises with the closer study of their lives, and a clearer insight into their principles and motives." Says another, "The character of the Pilgrim Fathers looms up through the mists and glory of two hundred years, like the colossal statue of Olympian Jove—grand in its proportions, majestic in outline, and perfect in the larger symmetry of its harmonious parts. When viewed through the telescopic eye of the critical historian, it may show a rough exterior. But in the silent lapse of ages, all its imperfections will be softened, and the thronging millions who shall then inhabit this fair spot of the earth, will see only the courageous, manly, self-sustaining, self-denying patriotism of those old heroes for whom it is sufficient glory to have been the Fathers of this prosperous republic."

The Church of New-England, though entirely wanting the prestige which attached to the ecclesiastical edifices, ritual, and ceremonies of the Old World, had, from the first, the highest possible place in colonial reverence and regard. It was to the Pilgrims, what had been, in its better aspects, the establishment of the parent land. They made it the door of admission to places of important trust

and respectability. The civil government assumed no authority to control the Christian faith, nor to disturb the ecclesiastical organization, but it decreed that "no person should be a freeman of the Colony, who was not a member of the Church,"—thus making the connection a title to the franchise. With this, it nevertheless aimed to introduce into its fold, those alone of spiritual experience, and when the Church declared an individual in its communion heretical or disorderly, the arm of the civil law enforced its judgments. The decisionists were the **RULING ELDERS**. They were chosen with great care, and set apart to the responsible office with a solemnity of proceeding, that explains how important the trust was conceived to be. Great reliance was placed on their skill, not only to prevent cases of discipline, but to preserve the peace and prosperity of their religious body. They were, in many respects, as strongly vested as their former overseers in the Episcopates of Lincoln and London. Their office was, ecclesiastically, as important and dignified as that of the executive, civilly, and those inducted to its functions, were, positionally, equal.* Men, alone, known to be of available action, and reliable integrity, could be selected and introduced to duties that embraced points surpassing—as then were felt—in real worth, all civil interests. These facts clearly express the appreciation in which Mr. Leverett was held by his distinguished associates. At the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Cotton, the month after his arrival, as teacher of the Boston church, the former friend and legal advocate of that divine was chosen, "as a person of tried and known abilities, both in civil and religious matters, one of the two Ruling Elders, and was ordained to that office, the teacher and the two deacons putting on their hands, and the congregation

* No person at the same time could be a civil magistrate and ruling elder.

testifying their consent thereto, by the holding up of theirs." It may add to a correct estimate of his character to say, he happily discharged the duties of the office for seventeen consecutive years, until his decease. It is said, "he possessed a singular gift of discipline, which was of great benefit to the whole congregation."

Mr. Leverett is said in some biography to have been the father of sixteen children, all born in England. The records of St. Botolph's name thirteen—of whom three only lived to come to America. It is possible that some may have had their birth in this country, but it is evident that no more than three reached maturity. The date of his marriage was Oct. 29, 1610. Supposing that he had then attained his twenty-fifth year, this would make his birth A. D. 1585. The name of the mother of this truly patriarchal number, was Anne Fisher; but we regret our inability to state more connected with her origin, than that the family bearing that name was one of high respectability and influence. She appears to have been a woman of good sense, fair education and piety. To judge the tree by its position, and its fruit, she is worthy to be named—the honored wife of one of our most excellent Pilgrim Fathers, and the noble mother of one of America's best sons. We may easily believe she had no little share in strengthening the first for his warfare of life, and in fashioning the second for the high stand he took, and the good services he performed.

The following extract from the New-England Church records will be read with interest, as giving the names of the surviving children, and the date of their religious profession :—

"In y^e 8^t moneth 1633, Thomas Leverett and Anne his wife.

The 26th day of y^e same 3^d moneth (1639), Jane Leveritt one of y^e daughters of our brother Thomas Leveritt. [Baptized in England 6th Dec. 1614.]

The 14th of y^e same moneth (1639), John Leverett y^e sonne of Thomas Leverett. [Baptized in England, 7th July, 1616.]

The 20th of y^e 12th moneth 1641, Anne Leveritt, y^e daughter of o^r brother Thomas Leveritt. [Baptized in Eng. 8th Jan., 1619.]”

Within a year after the Elder's arrival, his name appears on the earliest list of municipal officers, or, in the words of the record, of those “who were to manage the affaires of the towne.” This list, which is the oldest existing record of Boston, is dated “1634 ; month 7th : day 1 ; and consists of the selectmen, who were present at the business meeting held that day. The names of this corporation are on the margin. Among them are John Winthrop, the Governor, and Thomas Oliver, the associate Ruling Elder. From this time until Dec. 1639, he was of this body ; and from March 1635-6, his name stood second.

The following extract is worthy of insertion, as showing the trust reposed in his legally pacificating qualities. “On the 30th of y^e 9th moneth (Nov. 1635,) Att a gen^{all} [town] meeting vpon publique notice,” it was agreed “y^t none of the members of this congregation, or inhabitants amongst us, shall sue one another at y^e law, before y^t Mr. Henry Vane* and the two elders, Mr. Thomas Olyver and Thomas Leverett have had y^e hearing and desyding of the cause if they cann.”

By the following extract from the book of records and “from the well-known handwriting of the elder, in which they were kept,” and his constant attendance at the execu-

* Afterwards Sir Henry Vane, Governor, known in the times of Cromwell.

tive meetings of the town, it appears that the main business devolved on him. The books were his especial charge, about six years: "The 27th Daye of the 11th moneth 1639 —also all that have businesses for Townsmens Meeting, are to bring y^m into Mr. Leveritt, Mr. William Ting or to Jacob Elyot, before y^e Town Meetinge."

One of the duties assigned to the elder, in conjunction with his associate, was the preparation of a religious catechism. The following is from the General Court records, under date of "the 14th of the 4^{mo} 1641. It is desired that the elders would make a catechisme for the instruction of youth in the grounds of religion." Thus he was engaged in a civil and religious capacity, as one qualified to advise and direct, and competent to instruct and discipline. It is believed, from his long service and the especial duties entrusted to him, that he faithfully and satisfactorily answered the expectation that confided many various and important tasks.

Elder Leverett's engagements in England, and in the Colony, show that he was liberally educated. But his evidently was a superiority which came from a naturally strong intellect, blended with high moral and religious susceptibility—rendered more vigorous by educational training. Such constitutes the really great man. What particular share, if any, he had in the establishment of the free school organization, which has encircled Boston and all New-England with a halo of true splendor, can only be incidentally inferred. As one of the honored fathers of Boston, and thus deeply interested in the intellectual culture of its youth; as a scholar, and so consecrated to the promotion of learning; as one of the corporate officers of the town, and thereby committed to see that whatever would most advance its interests, should



be cherished ; and as a religious man, it is to be concluded, he was of the originators. Could, at all, have been foreseen the usefulness and celebrity of that system, now so expanded, the earliest proposers need have asked no greater ovation than to be named in this connection. Such must be, we think, the admission of every one who has shared the benefits of our Boston schools, or has heard of their meritorious fame. Prof. Kingsley observes in his Historical Discourse, "it has been a matter of some curiosity to ascertain to what man or class of men, the honor of having originated our system of schools belongs. A distinguished citizen of Connecticut remarked more than forty years ago, "Did I know the name of the legislator who first conceived and suggested the idea [of Common Schools], I should pay to his memory the highest tribute of reverence and regard. I should feel for him a much higher veneration and respect than I do for Lycurgus and Solon, the celebrated legislators of Sparta and Athens. I should revere him as the greatest benefactor of the human race, because he has been the author of a provision, which if it should be adopted in every country, would produce a happier and more important influence on the human character than any institution which the wisdom of man has devised." Though unable to point certainly to the unknown, thus rightly eulogized, we venture to say we find in the records of 1635, in Mr. Leverett's hand-writing, what may have been and probably was the humble beginning of a magnificent result.* This, we are

* This refers to an act of the municipal body, under date "13th 2d month, 1635," inviting "Philemon Pormont" to become the instructor of the youth ; and to a later acknowledgment of his services, in an appropriation of the public lands. That this was the commencement of the free school system, is confirmed by the following record of 1641. "It's ordered that Deare Island shall be improved for the *maintenance* [i. e. continuance] of a Free Schoole for the Towne." The interest in it was continued by allotments and private munificence from time to time. In 1670, "At

inclined to think, was the initiatory step to the Free School system—the cloud, no larger than a man's hand, that was soon to pour from its increasing volume, large and fertilizing showers. The simple entry, anticipating no notoriety or applause, and perhaps but indistinctly contemplating the larger benefits of its wise provision, establishes, as we do not doubt, the date of the commencement of the Free School enterprise, and almost certainly the individuals laying its corner stone. It adds another green branch to the laurels these pioneers of freedom already wear, to have favored so early educational claims, after the same untrammelled spirit that brought them to the wilderness. The act, so honorable to themselves and useful to posterity, embodies a truth of deserved reverence, that the life of civil or religious liberty is connected with the spread of useful learning. This was an article in the creed of our Puritan Elder, and therefore may we not say that the foundation safely and deeply laid in 1635, exhibits, two hundred years after, that goodly structure, which certifies to Boston for its educational facilities, the highest rank in the civilized world.

Mr. Leverett died as stated in the records of the First Church, which he had so long and well served, “the 3 : of y^e 2^{mo} : 1650.” His age was probably about 65.

The inventory of his estate was taken on the sixth of

a Meetinge of the honrd Richard Bellingham Esq. Major Generall John Leverett, Edward Tynge, Esq^r Majestrates” & others, “it was ordered and agreed that Mr. Ezechiell Chevers, Mr. Tomson & Mr. Hinskman should be at the Govern^{rs} house that seven night, to treat with them concerninge the free schools.” Says a writer who appears to have paid particular attention to this subject, and with whose remarks we have become acquainted since writing the passage which refers to our note, “We have seen that CHEEVER had several predecessors in his important office,”—and, “as much more might be gained than we shall take occasion to mention, it might not be amiss to continue the investigation, and trace the progress of a policy in the education of her youth, which is the wisdom and the glory of Boston.”

July, 1650, by Will Colbron and Jacob Eliot, and amounted to £328. 17s. In it are mentioned a house and ground at Muddy River, containing about 175 acres, and estimated at £100; five acres of land at Centry Hill, £30; an "old house and land neare the old meeting house in Boston," £50.

He probably received part of the land at Muddy River in consequence of the following order of the selectmen of Boston, of whom he was one at the time :

"The 14th of y^e 10th moneth 1635. Item—y^t the twoe Eldars Mr. Thomas Ollyver & Thomas Leveritt shall have their $\mathcal{H}$ portion of allottm^{ts} for theire farming layd out at Muddy River by the before named fiv^e $\mathcal{H}$ sons viz^t: Willm Colborne, Willm Aspynall, John Sampford, Willm Balstone, & Richard Wright or foure of them." The remainder, consisting of 100 acres land, and which laid near the allotments to Mr. Cotton, the teacher, & Philemon Pormort, the schoolmaster, together with 15 acres of marsh next to his associate, Elder Thomas Oliver, was granted the eighth of January 1637-8, among the "great allottm^{ts} at Muddy River."

Instead of three acres at Centry Hill he had a grant made on the 26th of April, 1641, in the following words: "There is graunted to o^r elder Leueret twoe acres or there about of marsh or meddow lieing vpon Charles riu^r, abutting on the Creek that $\mathcal{H}$ tes Cambridg & Boston."

The old house and land were undoubtedly the homestead thus described in the original book of possessions, page 14:—"The possessions of Mr. Thomas Leverit wthin the limits of Boston. One house & garden bounded with Mr. John Winthropps on the East: the Streete & Robert Scott on the North: the Marsh of Mr. Winthrop on the South, & the ould Meeting hous & Robert Scott, Mr. Henry Weeb & Thomas Parsons, on the West."

In the absence of all written and traditionary history, the character of Mr. Leverett is to be inferentially found. The few records quoted sufficiently establish the reputation we should wish to attach to one of our PILGRIM FATHERS. His were qualities that had a happy adaptation to the wants of the country in its infancy, as they were out of a large, intelligent and excellent company, immediately after his arrival in the Colony, sought and retained. There was much to admire in his character as one of the men of those days. Viewed together, there was certainly a sternness in them, reminding—not always agreeably—of the ancient Roman; but it is softened by the object that made such nature part and parcel of its growth. There was intolerance too; but even this more objectionable feature, with all the just blame attaching to its odious address, is to be to some extent apologetically held, because of that purpose and those principles, which drew them from cultivated homes, and the amenities of refined life, to a country at once disheartening and unsocial. The comparison must frequently have been instituted, and perhaps encouraged to the promotion of too morbid feelings. Yet all were not intolerant,—and, with the exceptions named, the stock is that, which New-England should be proud to own. It is such as her sons may be excused for referring to, as their origin. Though they may not lose sight of remoter progenitors, if deserving remembrance through chivalrous deeds peculiar to their times, or virtuous conduct appropriate to every age, these are they, by whom an American descendant may feel and is honored in his existence. There, indeed, hung on this vine, which God planted in the wilderness, clusters of excellences never yet surpassed in any period or circumstance of the world. Patriotism, not exceeded by that which illustrated the brightest days of classic story, or our

own brilliant Revolutionary times,—only related in the unpretentious form, which does not dazzle or attract; purity of mind,—discipline of life,—peacefulness of disposition,—determination of purpose,—energy of action,—promptness in duty, and all attempered by a religion of reality that humbled man, as it exalted God the Saviour—were the virtues, which adorned the Fathers of New-England. Such, we infer, was the character of our venerable Elder. Boston should cherish his memory and that of those associated with him as jewels in her diadem; while his descendants—whatever name they bear—may never forget their obligation to the model, best honored in the fashioning of themselves according to its form.

Mrs. Leverett survived her husband about six years. She died 16th Oct., 1656, leaving two daughters and a son. Of her two daughters, Jane, it would appear, died unmarried, but no record is found relative to her.

Anne was married to Isaac Addington, surgeon, or surgeon, as then styled, about 1644. Though little is now known of him, a published article, before us, says “that his connexion with this distinguished family [the Leverett], as well as the title Mr. prefixed to his name, and the honors to which his son attained, prove the respectability of his standing in society.”

Anne became the mother of four daughters, and one son, Isaac, born 22 Jan., 1645, who acquired celebrity in the colony. He was bred to his father's profession. In 1673, he was admitted a freeman, and six years after became a member of the First Church. Says the same paper above referred to, “he was a member of the House of Representatives, and Speaker in 1685; an assistant [to the Governor] in 1686; and Ruling Elder in 1687-8, at the age of 43 years. He was one of those worthies who opposed

the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, and, on the overthrow of it in 1689, was chosen clerk of the Council of Safety, to whom the government was committed by the people. This office he held till appointed Secretary of the Province, under the Provisional Government, in 1690. He also received the same appointment from the Crown, when the government was reorganized under the new charter of William and Mary, 1691; and was continued therein until his death, a period of nearly twenty-six years from his first election by the Council of Safety. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1692-3 to 1702, when he was created Chief Justice of the Superior Court. Besides filling these responsible offices, he was chosen for many years one of the Council. He was also Judge of the Probate Court of Suffolk from 1702 to 1715. Judge Addington died March, 1714-15, aged 70 years.* The office of Secretary was regarded as one of great importance in the colony and province, and the great length of time for which he was permitted to fill it, shows the high estimation in which he was held. He is represented to have been a man of great integrity, wisdom and industry, and notwithstanding the high stations to which he was raised, as remarkable for his modesty.

Judge Addington† was twice married. His first wife was

* The following obituary of him is to be read in the Boston News Letter :—

Boston, March 21, 1714-15. On Saturday last the 19th Currant, Died here about Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon, the truly Honourable and very worthy *Isaac Addington*, Esq. Secretary for his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, who had with great Wisdom, Honour and Faithfulness served his Generation by the will of God, in that office for above Twenty years, being appointed thereto by the late King. William and Queen Mary of Glorious Memory in their Royal Charter. He was born in New England and a great Honor to his Country; he died in the Seventy-first year of his age.

† A picture, thought to be his likeness, is, with several other family portraits, in the possession of Mrs. Richards Childs, of Boston.

Elizabeth Bowen, born 1646, died 1712, at the age of 76. His second, married 1713, was Madam Elizabeth (Norton) Wainwright, widow of Col. John, of Ipswich.* As the judge was an only son, and left neither male or female issue, the family bearing his surname ended with him, and in his line became entirely extinct. His property was mainly left to his nephew and namesake, Judge Addington Davenport:—

The following is a copy of his last will and testament, made and published the first day of January, 1713-14.

On consideration of the uncertainty of Life and that it is my duty to set my affairs in order that concern the same: To the intent my mind and thoughts may the more freely be exercised and imployed in and about the one thing necessary in order to my preparation for Death and a happy Eternity; I have thought fit, being of sound disposing mind and memory, to make and publish this my last Will and Testament, humbly Imploring Divine Grace to assist and Enable me sincerely and heartily to repent of my great and numberless Sins and Transgression against the Holy God, which fed me all my life long unto this day; and y^e true saving Faith humbly to depend and rely upon his free Sovereign rich Grace and Mercy in Christ, and that only for Pardon and Forgiveness [in Him] whose blood cleanseth from all sin. And my Body I commit to the Dust to be decently Interred at the discretion of my Executors herein after named, in assured Faith of the Resurrection Hereof. As for the Temporal Goods and Estate which God has graciously bestowed and lent to me, who am less than the least of his mercys, I will and ordain the same to be employed and bestowed in the manner following, that is to say :

* Col. John Wainwright was "the wealthiest and most distinguished merchant of this town."

Imprimis. I will that my Executor with convenient speed next after my Interment, do discharge and pay all my just Debts and Funeral expenses, which I desire may be performed with decency, without extravagance.

Item. I will that my agreement made with my present Wife upon marriage be made good to her, and I further give to my said well-beloved Wife, Elizabeth Addington, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, in lieu of all her Dower or portion in my Estate, other and farther than what is expressed in the s^d agreement.

Item. I give and bequeath to my two Neices Mr^s Sarah Thayer and Ann Sale, the Sum of Ten Pounds, each to be paid out of the money owing to me, by the bond of their Father, Penn Townsend Esq.; and I give to my niece Mr^s Rebecca Williams, and Mr^s Mary Webster the sum of Five Pounds each.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Neice Mr^s Rebecca Walker, the sum of Thirty Pounds to be distributed to her, for her necessary support by her brother, my Executor, according to his discretion.

Item. I give and bequeath to Mr^s Esther Lothrop, who was brought up in my family, the sum of Twenty Pounds and my Silver Beaker with a handle.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Loveing Kinswoman, Mr^s Elizabeth Davenport, my large Silver Cup with two handles and cover, and my biggest Silver Sewer and Salt.

Item. I give to my Kinsman Addington Davenport, Jr. my biggest Silver Tankard, my Watch, my Plaister Box, and Silver Instruments, and Surgery Books; To my Cousin John and Elizabeth Davenport Five Pounds each.

Item. I give and bequeath to Elisha Cooke Esq., Penn Townsend, Esq., the Rev. Mr. John Leverett, and each of the immediate children of my Hono^d Uncle John Leverett,

Esq., Deceased, a gold Ring of twenty Shillings value, and to each of my Wives' immediate Children of her body a gold ring of Twenty Shillings Value.

Item. I give and bequeath to the Re^v Mr. Thomas Bridge and Mr. Benj. Wadsworth the sum of Five Pounds each, and Five pounds to the Poor of the Church where they are Officers, and whereas many years since I executed a Deed of Gift with Livery and Seisin thereon to my Nephew, Addington Davenport, Esq., now in his hands, of my Messuage or Tenement and Land Situate and Lying at the Southerly end of Boston for many years Past in the Tenure and occupation of Cap^t George Turpey with the members and appurtenance thereof. I do hereby Ratify and Confirm the said Deed of Gift, &c. And do farther give, devise and bequeath unto the said Nephew Davenport, the brick Tenement or Dwelling House by me lately built on part of the aforesaid land, &c. And my Will is that the said Housing and Land after the decease of my said Nephew remain to Elizabeth his present Wife for Life, unless she consent and join with her Husband in the Sale thereof, Also I further give &c to my Said Nephew Davenport his Heirs and Assigns forever my other Messuage or Tenement and Land situate in Boston, wherein I now dwell &c., and other my Estate both Real and Personal &c and I do nominate and constitute the aforesaid Addington D. to be sole Executor &c.

Of the four daughters of Anne Leverett and Dr. Addington, the first Sarah died very young; Anne, b. 1646, the eldest, married, first, Capt. *Samuel Moseley*, who greatly distinguished himself in the Narragansett war; and, second, *Nehemiah Pearce*, 1684. Capt. Mosely was, it is supposed, a descendant of an English family of rank, branches of which were connected with the Davenports, Saltonstalls

and other well known names.* His daughters and only surviving issue, were Rebecca and Mary. The latter married Mr. William Webster of Boston.

Rebecca, b. 1649, the second dau. of Anne (Leverett) Addington, married Capt. Eleazer Davenport. He was son of Capt. Richard, Commander of the Castle in Boston Harbor, who came over 1628. The children of this marriage were Addington, Eleazer, Rebecca m. Mr. George Walker, and Nathaniel. Capt. Richard was father of Truecross, m. to Stephen Minott, 1664. He was killed, 1665, by lightning, while sleeping by the side of the magazine, from which he was separated by a simple wainscoat.

Addington D., born 3d August, 1670, gained high distinction in the Colony. His parents dying while he was young, he was adopted by his uncle, Secretary Addington. Sent to Harvard, he was graduated in the class of 1689. In a class of fourteen, his name stands fourth, an evidence that his family held a high rank in the Colony. In 1690, he went to England, and after his return from foreign travel sustained some of the most responsible offices in the government. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Supreme Court, and Court of Common Pleas; Register of Deeds; Member of the Council; and from 1715 until his death in 1736, Judge of the Supreme Court. He was one of the founders of Brattle Street Church. In 1698, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Wainwright, and step-daughter of Judge Addington. He had several children, but as three only are named in his will, it is presumed that the others died previously. Of his children, Elizabeth, the eldest, became the wife of Hon.

* A branch of this family, in the person of Sir Edward Moseley of Hulme, Lancashire, m. Muriel, sister of Hon. Nath. Saltonstall, grandfather of Col. Denison, who m. Mary, dau. of President Leverett.

William Dudley,* H. C. 1704, d. 1744, member of the Council, son of Gov. Joseph; and Lucy, of Rev. William Turell. His widow survived him till 1756. Her sister Lucy, step-daughter of Judge Addington, m. Hon. Paul Dudley, Chief Justice, son of Gov. Joseph.† The will of Mrs. D. mentions several portraits, among them, Hon. Secretary Addington's; Hon. Addington Davenport's; Rev. Dr. Addington D. and others.

"Judge D. seems to have enjoyed a great share of popular favor, if we may decide from the frequency of his election to office; and the sketches of his character that have come to us from his contemporaries certainly would seem to justify the favor he enjoyed. As a judge, he feared God and regarded man. He was eminent for a religious prudence, modesty, and moderation, that made his friendship valuable. His temper was grave yet sociable withal, and that rendered his conversation agreeable. In his private relations of a husband, father, master, and neighbor he was exemplary and very desirable."

The following is a copy of his will:—

In the name of God, Amen. I, Addington Davenport of

* The children of Hon. Wm. and Elizabeth Dudley were Thomas, b. 1731, m. Hannah Whiting, 1753; Joseph m. Lucy ———, d. 1767; Catherine m. Peter Jonnot, mer., d. 1769; Eliza., b. 1724, m. 1, Dr. Jos. Richards, and 2d, Samuel Scarborough, d. 1805; Lucy, b. 1728, m. Dr. Simon Tufts, Medford, d. 1768; Mary, b. 1736, m. John Cotton, d. 1796; Rebecca, b. 1726, m. 1, Benj. Gerrish, and 2d, John Burbidge, 1775, d. 1809; Ann, m. John Lovell, d. 1775.

† Hon. Judge Paul Dudley, b. 1675, H. C. 1690. He finished his law-studies at the Temple, London; was appointed Attorney General of the Province, and afterwards Chief Justice. He was a learned and pious man; founder of the Dudleian Lecture at H. C. Several valuable articles contributed by him are among the publications of the Royal Society, London. He was a member of that body. Judge Dudley d. 1751, æ. 75; his wife in 1756, æ. 72. Her character is drawn by the able pen of Rev. Amos Adams. A single passage is quoted, "She, for abilities of mind, for wisdom, knowledge, prudence, discretion, a heavenly temper, pure morals, unaffected piety, shining graces, an unsullied character, has been rarely equalled by any of her sex among us."

Boston in the County of Suffolk in New-England, Esq^r being advanced in years and not knowing how long it may please God to continue me in this world, Do therefore make this my last Will and Testament as follows :—

First, I humbly commit my Soul into the hands of a good and gracious God, trusting for Salvation, thro^e the merits of My Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. As to the interment of my Body, I leave it to my Executors hereafter named, desiring that there may be no unnecessary expence, and as for the Estate I may leave (after the payment of my just Debts and Funeral Charges) I despose of in manner following viz.

Imp^r. I give to W^m. Dudley, Esq. who is married to my Daughter Elizabeth, my best Silver hilted Sword, and to their eldest daughter, who was born in my House, Ten Pounds, to be laid out in a piece of Plate.

Item. I give to the Rev^d Ebenezer Turell, who is married to my Daughter Lucy, a handsome Folio Bible.

Item. Whereas I advanced to my Son, John Davenport, in his life time, One Thousand Pounds, reckoning what I stand obliged to pay for him, In Consideration whereof I give to his Daughter Abigail, my Grandchild but Ten Pounds, which is to complete her portion of my Estate.

Item. I give to my Grandson Addington Davenport my Silver Tankard, whereon my Name is Engraved.

Item. I give to my Daughter Lucy if she survive her Mother, my Negro Girl, named Clara.

Item. As to the rest and residue of my Estate both Real and Personal, I give the Improvement, benefit, and Income thereof to my dear Wife, Elizabeth Davenport, during her Natural Life, for the Support of herself and any of our Children, who may need the same, in such manner and portion, as she may judge proper. I also give Five

Hundred Pounds in such Personal Estate, as she shall make choice of, to be at her own disposal, and I do fully empower her to make sale of my Equivalent Lands, so called, and my interest in the Church and Land in Brattle Street, in Boston, and to pass and Execute a good Deed of the same, if she see cause.

Item. Upon the Decease of my Wife, I will that my Real Estate in Boston or elsewhere be divided into four parts—two fourth parts or a double portion thereof I give and devise to my Son, Addington Davenport, his Heirs and Assigns forever, and the remaining two fourth parts thereof, I give and devise unto my two Daughters, Elizabeth and Lucy, to be equally Divided between them, and to their Heirs and Assigns forever, in which Division my Son to have the Preference, each Child allowing for what they have already received or shall receive of me in my Life time.

Lastly, I do hereby nominate my Wife the said Elizabeth Davenport, and my only surviving Son, Addington D., Executors of my last Will and Testament. Trusting all my Children will treat their Mother with all Dutifull and tender respect.

Signed, &c.

The will of Mrs. Davenport, widow of the Judge, follows.

In the name of God Amen. I Elizabeth Davenport of Boston, in y^e County of Suffolk, Widow, being Weak in Body, but of Sound Mind and Memory, and not knowing how soon it may Please God to take me out of this World, do make this my last Will and Testament, That is to say principally and first of all, I recommend My Soul into y^e hand of Almighty God, hoping to find Mercy with him, thr^o the Merit and Intercession of My Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ, & my body I comit to the Earth decently to be interred. And as to my worldly Goods, I dispose of them as follows, viz.

Impri— I give to my Daughter Lucy Turell all my wearing apparell both Linen and Woolen, Silks & Velvet (except my Bombazeen Robe w^h I give to my Maid Mary Pilsbury) & my Dressing Box & her father's Picture & my Picture & my Silver Candlestick.

Item. I give to my Son in Law y^e Rev. Mr. Turell, Mr. Henry Exposession of y^e Bible in Six Vol^s.

Item. I give to my Grandson, Addington D. (in case he returns to the Country) My silver Tea Pott & My two Pictures of Mr. Secretary Addington & in case he should not return, then I give them to his Sister Jane.

Item. I give to my s^d Grand Daughter, Jane Faneuil, her Father's picture & a Silver Porringer.

Item. I give to My Grand Daughter, Eliz^a Hatch, D^r Tillitson's Works, and my small Silver Porringer mark FE.

Item. I give to My Grand Daughter Eliz^a Richards, My Silver Milk Pott.

Item. I give to my Grand Daughter, Mary Colten, My large Silver Spoon, that has a round Bowl & Crooked handle.

Item. I give to my Grand Daughter, Anna Dudley, My Silver Cann.

Item. I give to my Grand Daughter, Abigail Davenport, My Silver Salver that has her Grand Father's Coat of Arms on it, also another Silver Salver, about the same bigness.

Item. I give to my Daughter Turell & My Daughter in Law Mr^s Marchant & to each of My Grand Children a Gold ring.

Item. I give to my Neice Mr^s Russell, y^e Picture of her Grandmother.

Item. I give to my Neice Eliz^a Wainwright, y^e Picture of her Father.

Item. All y^e remainder of my Goods Household Stuff & Estate I give (after my just Debts & Funeral Charges are paid) & bequeath in the manner following, that is to say, one fourth part thereof to My Daughter Turell, one fourth part to y^e children of my son Addington D. dec^d, and other fourth part to y^e three youngest children of My late Daughter Dudley & y^e remaining fourth to my Grand Daughter Abigail Davenport.

And I appoint My s^d Son-in-Law Mr. Turell and My Nephew Samuel Winthrop Exec^s of this my last Will and Testament and in Witness thereof as hereunto I set my hand and seal at Boston aforesaid, y^e 18^t day of Sep^t in y^e 31st Year of Her Majesty's Reign Anno y^e Dom 1756.

Eliz^a Davenport &

Signed Sealed & in presence of a Seal, Signed.

John Winthrop, Hannah Winthrop,
and Mary Winthrop.

Addington, D. D., son of Judge Davenport, was graduated at H. C. 1719. His Doctor's degree was from Oxford. He was the second clergyman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Scituate, from 1730 to 1737. He was Assistant Minister of the King's Chapel, from 1737 to 1740. At this last date he became first Rector of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Boston. In a historical discourse, it is stated "Rev. Addington D. was educated for the law, and entered upon his profession, when his attention was called to the ministry." When he left Scituate, he gave his house and land to "the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts." He married, 1729, Jane, fourth daughter of Grove Hirst,* merchant of Boston. Their children were Addington, b. 1731; Jane, 1733; Elizabeth.

* Grove Hirst, Esq., was son of William of Salem, "which," says Hirst's Remains,—a small and very rare duodecimo of 136 pages,—"had the honor of his

The wife of Addington, D. D., Jane, died before 1738, and he married, in 1738, his second wife, Ann, dau. of Benja. Faneuil, and neice of Peter Faneuil, Esq.,* donor of the Hall that, as "the Cradle of Liberty," perpetuates his memory in Boston. He died 1746. A sister(?) of Ann was Mary, mar. Geo. Bethune, merchant, Boston, whose son George m. Mary, dau. of John Amory. A grandson of Mary Faneuil is Hon. Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, Chancellor, S. C.

Addington, his son, was at the Latin School in 1739, but his name is not recorded as a graduate of H. C. Little is known of him. He appears to have removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he died, 1761, in the 29th year of his age. His removal to P. was probably to be near his aunt Lady Mary, relict of Sir William Pepperell, who was a resident of the adjacent town of Kittery. The inventory of his household goods is that of a wealthy person. Among the items which we copy are:—

13 framed pictures, 10s. - - - - -	£6.10.0
5 small pictures, painted on glass, - - -	5. 0.0
2 doz. silver handled kn. and forks and case, 200. 0.0	
249 oz. of wrought silver, - - - - -	1869. 0.0

birth and education,—Boston of his life and grave." He married Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Chief Justice Sewall. She died 1716, in her 35th year; Mr. H. 1717. Dr. Colman preached the funeral sermons of both. We quote that "she made no small addition to the honor of her family and the name of Sewall. Elizabeth, dau. of these, was first wife of Rev. Charles Chauncy, D. D.

* In Suffolk Records, Vol. 34, p. 130, there is a document, of which the following is an abstract:—

Whereas Andrew Faneuil, late of Boston, merchant, by his will dated Sept. 12, 1734, bequeathed to Ann Faneuil, daughter of his brother Benjamin, deceased, £2000, to be paid in London six months after his decease, and appointed Peter Faneuil (donor of Faneuil Hall, died 1743) of Boston, merchant, his Executor—and afterwards the said Anne intermarried with Addington Davenport of Boston, clerk. The receipt of the above £2000 was then acknowledged Feb. 12, 1738-9, by Addington Davenport and Ann D. Witness Mary Ann Faneuil.

1 organ, - - - - -	1000.
Wearing Apparel, - - - - -	1270.
1 Negro boy, - - - - -	950.

The foot of the inventory is £9368.13.8.

A list of his Library, advertised and sold at auction in Portsmouth, Aug. 27, 1761, is given. It fills one column of a newspaper, and appears to be a choice collection. Several of these had his father's autograph.

Jane, "aged about 18," daughter of Rev. Addington D., complying with an injunction in her father's will, 1751, appointed Joseph Dowse, Esq., her guardian. She married about 1753, Benj. Faneuil, Jr.

John, son of Hon. Addington D., b. 1703, was graduated at H. C. 1721, and was subsequently a merchant of Boston. He married, 1733, Abigail, dau. of Hon. Thomas, and sister of Gov. Hutchinson of Mass. Another sister m. a son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Portsmouth, named in an after-page of this Memoir. They had Abigail, born 1733-4. John died 1735, æ. 32. His widow mar. William Marchant, 1749.

Sarah, youngest dau. of Isaac and Anne (Leverett) Addington, b. 1652, married Hon. Judge Penn Townsend, and was the mother of all his children. He was born in 1652, and filled many important offices in the Colony. He was active in town affairs; a delegate to the General Court; Speaker of the House for several years; one of his Majesty's Council for Massachusetts Bay; and, at the time of his death, Chief Judge of the Superior Court for Suffolk. He died 1727, in the 76th year of his age. A sermon was preached on the Sabbath after his decease, and published under the title of "A brief display of Mordecai's excellent character." The children of Judge Townsend and Sarah Addington were Penn, a graduate of H. C. 1693, who went

to England and was drowned in the Thames, 1706; Sarah m. Rev. Eben. Thayer of Roxbury, and had no children; Anne m. Capt. John Sale, a gentleman of fortune, resident of Chelsea, and had two daughters and one son. The son John, a gentleman-farmer, b. 1728, mar. Sarah Floyd of Chelsea, 1752, and had seven children. Among these were Col. John, m. 1, Deborah Hobart, 1797; Sarah mar. John Randall; Rebecca m. Walter Perkins; Penn Townsend. Dea. Sale was frequently elected to the Legislature, and held his office in the church sixty years: d. 1803. The estate given to his father, 1710, still bears the family name.

Among children of Col. John, born 1757, and Deborah Sale, were Sarah m. Heman Soper, 1826; James Penn m. Mary Vinal, 1838; Jane m. William C. Tolman, 1827.

Penn Townsend Sale had, among others, Capt. John B., b. 1793; m. 1818, Catharine Eliza. Brown.

Col. John Sale mar. 2, Hannah Butterfield, and had, among others, Louisa, m. 1837, James M. Belcher; Mary m. 1837, John Floyd; John m. 1846, Julia Dyer.

Sarah, b. 1714, dau. of John and Ann Sale, mar. 1734, William Hickling, born in England 1704, came over 1730, and had, among others, Ann Townsend; Sarah; Susannah; William, mar. Elizabeth Hudson. A dau. of William and Eliz. H. Hickling, Elizabeth, m. Capt. Gamaliel Bradford, Warden of the State Prison, a gentleman of distinguished worth, intelligence, and respectability, (brother of Hon. Alden B., Secretary of State.) Children of Capt. Gamaliel and Eliz. were, Dr. Gamaliel, H. C. 1814; George; Sarah, a lady of eminent scholastic accomplishments, married Rev. Samuel Ripley; Margaret m. Seth, son of the celebrated Fisher Ames; ——— mar. to Josiah, son of Dr. Josiah Bartlet of Charlestown; Hannah Rogers m. Augustus Fisk, lawyer of Boston.

Sarah, dau. of William and Elizabeth Hudson Hickling, m. Capt. Gershom Bradford of Duxbury, brother of Hon. Alden, Sec. of State, and had Maria, who m. Rev. Claudius Bradford; Lucia, Elizabeth, Charlotte.

Charlotte, dau. of Wm. and E. H. Hickling, mar. James Ellison, and had James, merchant of Boston; William m. niece of Judge Sprague of Duxbury; Edward; Sarah Ripley.

Ann Townsend, eldest dau. of William and Sarah Sale Hickling, m. Jesse Cox, and had children.

Susanna, born 1741, 3d dau. of William and Sarah S. Hickling, mar. 1763, Lemuel Cox, Esq,* a distinguished architect, and had, among others, John Sale Hickling, Lieut. U. S. N., one of the gallant band who burnt the Philadelphia at Tripoli, m. 1, Nancy, dau. of Winslow and Mary Lewis; m. 2, Arabella, widow of Capt. Purcell of S. C.; Harriet Ann Townsend m. Capt. Isaiah, son of Winslow and Mary Lewis; had Susanna Hickling, mar. Joseph Willard, Esq., lawyer of Boston; children are Sidney, H. C. 1852, attorney at law; Theodora; Joseph, H. C. 1855; Robert; Susanna.

Isaiah William Penn, Engineer, and Architect of eminent abilities, m. Ellen Augusta Doane. Died 1855. He was son of Mrs. Harriet A. T. Lewis.

Thomas, son of William and Sarah Sale Hickling, Consul at St. Michael's, m. 1, Sarah, dau. of Benj. Green, merch., Boston; had Catherine, m. Judge William Prescott, son of

* He received distinguished honors from abroad: For his skill and ingenuity, the freedom of the cities of Liverpool, Chester, and Waterford,—the last enclosed in a silver box lined with gold. From the Londonderry Co. he received a gold medal. From the Linen Drapers' Co., a silver urn, with an inscription and coat-of-arms. A silver urn from the Wexford Bridge Co., with his coat-of-arms engraved on it. A full silver tea-service from the Carrickfergus Bridge Co.; and a silver cup from the Rosse Br. Co. From the Mass. Legislature, for his ingenuity, he was presented with 1000 acres of land at Machias, Me.

Col. Prescott, the hero of Bunker Hill. They were parents of WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, LL.D., the Historian, author of "History of Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella," "Conquest of Mexico," &c., who m. Susan, dau. of Thomas C. Amory. Their children are William, m. Miss Peabody of Salem; Elizabeth m. James, son of Hon. Abbott Lawrence; Amory, lawyer of Boston. A son of Judge Prescott was the late Rev. Edward Goldsborough, Epis. Ch., m. 1840, Margaret Johnson Smith, who was killed in a railroad collision, N. J., 1856; he died on a voyage to Fayal, for his health. A daughter of Judge P., Elizabeth, m. Hon. Franklin Dexter, Dist. Att. U. S.

Mary, 4th dau. of William and Sarah Sale Hickling, m. William Burton, and had, among others, Marion, residing in Philadelphia; Alexander, Consul at Cadiz; Charlotte mar. Jacob Carver. Sarah, 5th dau., was lost on a voyage from South Carolina to Philadelphia. Rebecca Oliver, 6th dau., mar. Ez. Dacosta; a dau. Rebecca, an excellent lady, is a nun in the convent at N. O.

Thomas Hickling mar. 2d, Sarah, dau. of Capt. Folger, who, with his vessel, was lost at St. Michael's. Among the thirteen children of this marriage, were Amelia, m. Capt. Thomas Nye of N. Bedford; Harriet.

William, son of William and Eliza H. Hickling, mar. Sarah, dau. of Col. Alden Bradford, a descendant of Gov. B., and had, among others, Charles, mar. Elizabeth Edes. A dau. of these m. Charles Bradford of Roxbury, E. I. merchant. Sarah, dau. of W. and S. H., mar. Capt. John, son of Samuel Webber, Pres. H. C., and have children. Mary, dau. W. and S. H., m. William B. Dorr, lawyer, and have children.

Rebecca, dau. of Capt. John and Anne Sale, mar. Dr. William Oliver, H. C. 1739, whose son of the same name m. — Sigourney of Boston.

Sarah (Addington), wife of the Judge, d. March, 1691-2, æ. 39. He afterwards m. 2d, Mary, widow of Paul, the youngest son of Gov. Thomas Dudley. She was the third dau. of Gov. John Leverett, and first cousin of Col. Townsend's first wife. She died 1699. He mar. 3d, Hannah, relict of Hon. George Jaffrey, of his Majesty's Council for the Province of N. H.

Col. Townsend's obituary, from the News Letter, is transcribed: "On Monday, the 21st instant, about 6 o'clock in the morning, died at his house here, after a short illness, in the 76th year of his age, and yesterday was decently interred, Honourable Penn Townsend, Esq. A truly memorable Gentleman, whose death is a general loss to the Province, the Court, and the Church of God, as well as to his worthy family and near vicinity. He was the son of worthy and religious parents. He was early admitted a member of the old Church in Boston, in the Communion whereof he was continued to the end, a Pillar and an ornament. He was an Encourager of Learning, having not only bestowed a liberal Education on a son of his own, (since deceased,) but bountifully assisted in educating the sons of others at Harvard College. He was early appointed one of the Commissioners of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

"To judge," says Whitman, in his History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, "from the repeated instances of his election to offices, where he must preside, he must have had personal dignity as well as popularity, commanding great respect. It proves also that he was, in modern phrase, a working man, efficient, prompt, and accurate. Notwithstanding he devoted much time to the public service, he paid strict attention to his private business, and lived in great style." His inventory, August 29, 1727,

contains about 250 oz. of silver plate. His mansion-house and land, 70 feet front, 150 feet deep, £800; South-end brick house, 38 by 165 feet, £1500; wooden house, 20 by 40, £600; farm at Pullen-Point, £3000. Total, real and personal, about £7000. A large fortune then. His residence was probably near the Mill Creek, in Ann Street. Dunton says, he was "a gentleman very courteous and affable in his conversation."

Rebecca Moseley, the second daughter, married, first, Mr. James Townsend, merchant, nephew of Hon. Penn T. Their daughter, Rebecca, b. 12th April, 1725, was the first wife, and mother of all the children of the very learned Professor John Winthrop.* Among these children were John, b. 1747, who married Sarah, dau. of Isaac Phillips of Boston; 2, ————. Hon. Judge James, b. 1781, d. 1821; Hon. William d. 1825.

Rebecca (Moseley), widow of James T., m. second, 1708, Jon. Williams, Deacon of the First Church. Their only surviving child was Rebecca, m. 1736-7, to Hon. Thaddeus Mason, H. C. 1728, of Charlestown, Mass., a gentleman of great worth, who filled many offices of trust and honor in the Commonwealth. The daughter of these last, Rebecca, was a woman of great excellence, of a highly intellectual and religious character. At fifteen years of age, her mind was religiously impressed. A life of such various trials and afflictions, as greatly exercised her faith and patience, was

* John Winthrop, LL.D., F. R. S., Prof. H. C., was son of Adam, H. C. 1694, Commander of Castle William. His great-great-grandfather was Gov. John Winthrop of Massachusetts. From 1738, for forty-one years, he held his professorship with eminent honor to his name and utility to the College. He was one of the most distinguished scholars of his day, and, for scientific attainments, highly respected abroad as well as at home, by those devoted to similar pursuits. It is said that he was one of those uncommon men, who accomplish much, that not only reflects honor on themselves, but on those connected with their name. Born 1714, died 1779, æ. 65.

closed by an end answering to her good beginning. Her hopeful and happy death was in 1801, æ. 62. She had married William Harris, a man of talent and education, and Captain in a Regiment raised for Revolutionary duty. He died 1778, æ. 34. A son was the late worthy and reverend Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., Pastor of a Church in Dorchester, Mass.*

JOHN LEVERETT,—the principal person mentioned in this Memoir,—was the only son of the Pilgrim Father, Thomas, who lived to come to America. The entry of his baptism in the Parish Register of St. Botolph's, is on the 7th July, 1616. It is presumed that he was born about that date. Nothing is known of his childhood, and very little of his youth. In those stormy times, family records gave way to stirring incidents, and these, only as they bore on the greater circumstances of the day, have been transmitted. It were easy to speculate on his promising dawn, succeeded as that was by a meridian of remarkable effulgence. There were no disability to picture the bright, thinking, daring, affectionate, handsome boy, insensibly adopting the energetic spirit and Christian virtues of parents, fixed to forfeit present advantages sooner than sacrifice conscientious scruples. We could, with no effort, describe him in sports and study, in daring enterprise and sober reflection, in engaging manners, and dignified deportment—*primus inter pares*—exhibited as these were in the fitting manliness of mature years. But as sober chroniclers of facts, not fancies, we may not draw on an ideal register, though that might be a transcript of real life. The man vouches for the boy, as the boy did

* Dr. Harris was a voluminous writer, and publisher of many works—historical and theological.

doubtless for the man. It is, therefore, hardly imaginative to say, he was an intelligent, fearless, courteous boy, a boy of generous impulses, of noble spirit, of fine talents, of aspiring temper; born for an especial work, and trained to discharge it well.

If not foreign to the propriety of this memoir, we would say in passing, that while very often the analysis of the future can be predetermined, with some accuracy, by the words and acts of early life, so former tendencies may be assumed from the established facts of settled age. The great man,—though early he thought, spoke and acted in harmony with an immature understanding,—and the good man, though only verging towards a morn of surpassing beauty,—exhibited here and there signs of glory to surprise and charm. It is thus that historical celebrities give, so far as instituted inquiries have gathered, unpretending, extemporé memorabilia; strong, when we can connect the past and present—but, when we cannot, in some respects strongly illustrative and anticipative. We mention this mainly, to say to those interested in the life of JOHN LEVERETT, how important, when exist indications of excellence either in mind or morals, or in both, that these, as were evidently here, be shaped by careful culture to such symmetrical proportions, as shall win the eye and heart of those who scan the elaborated work.

The first we really know of him is as one of that large arrival at Boston in 1633. His age at that time was near sixteen. When about twenty-one years old, he was admitted to membership with the church, and on the 13th May, 1640, to the freedom of the Colony. When twenty-three, he was united in marriage to *Hannah Hudson*, daughter of Ralph and Mary, near family connections, as we think to have heard in childhood, of the bold navigator, whose name

is perpetuated by the North or Hudson river of New York. Hannah came from England in 1635, when fourteen, and was married at eighteen. Mr. Hudson in his will had bequeathed to this daughter, "£100, upon her marriage, and after his wife's decease, his new house in Boston, with the yard adjoining, which then was near the market, on the south side of the old Town-House, and also his great lot of forty-six acres at Pullen Point" [East Boston]. To match this respectable endowment, Elder Leverett settled upon his son various tracts of land and other property, and upon the decease of himself and wife, "his dwelling-house in [State Street] Boston, with the houses and gardens adjoining, and a hundred acres of land at Muddy River" (Brookline). At the birth of her fourth child, she died. Mr. Leverett's second marriage was the 7th September, 1647.*

The second wife of Mr. Leverett was *Sarah Sedgwick*, born 1629, a daughter of William and Eliza. Mrs. Sedgwick was a widow at this time. By this marriage, in 1647, he had fourteen children; six of whom, daughters, lived to be married. Mrs. Leverett, who was 18 at the date of her union, became a member of the church the 12th October, 1656, and died 2d November, 1704, in the 75th year of her age. She survived her husband twenty-five years.

The funeral discourse of Madam Leverett was preached by Cotton Mather, a divine of note at that time. In this, in his quaint language, he says: "Fityly enough might she have been styled, as diverse Holy and Famous Women in the Scriptures were, *A Daughter of Asher*; The Sedgwick was an *Asher*, that is to say, *An Happy Man*, that was the

* These dates and those of the last marriage and children are copied from Governor Leverett's family Bible—printed 1599. The entries are in his hand-writing. The book is owned by the widow of a descendant, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall of Salem. We insert one of these notices: "These four children I had by Hanna my first wife, who departed this life 7 day of July 1646, bur. in Boston, N. E."

Father of such a *Daughter*." "Unto the *seventy-fifth* year of her age, did she continue serving of her Lord, and waiting for him," when she died.

We annex parts of an Elegy to her memory, and a note accompanying it, written by the same. The elegy is introduced by a partly undecipherable anagram. The first is transcribed, more as giving some insight into the life and character of the excellent lady praised, than for any poetic merit. The original are among the Leverett papers in possession of Leverett Saltonstall, Esq. The caption of the copied article is, "An Elegie on the deplorable decease of that truly pious and religious matron, Mrs. Sarah Leverett, Relict of the late Hon. John Leverett, Governor of his Majesty's Colony in Mass. Bay, in N. Eng.; who departed this life on the 2nd day of Nov., Anno 1704, in the 75th year of her age." The letter of Cotton Mather is addressed to Madam Hutchinson.

MADAM,

10 d. 11 m. 1705.

'Tis not altogether unknown to me, how great a value you have for the memory of an excellent handmaid of the Lord lately gone unto him.

I took the opportunity to express my own value and honor in the hearing of the whole Province come together in the General Assembly. A great part of whom heard with tears y^e dues paid unto so meritorious a person.

I thought your love to the memory of such a friend would induce you to peruse with some satisfaction her funeral sermon and Elegy, though there should appear little else to recommend it.

I send it you with my request that if you think the character of the unworthy author may not render it unacceptable, you would give the sight of it to Madam Cooke,*

* Elizabeth Leverett, wife of Hon. Elisha Cooke, 1st.

whom I take to be the true Heiress of her excellent mother's piety, and whom it cannot but gratify to read—gr—excellence of such a parent.

I am sorry my *strokes* at poetry are no better, but you and also your accomplished daughter, Madam Palmer (whom I pray y^e glorious Lord to continue to you and in her offspring make you joyful) are able judges whether it be good or no.

After this freedome I take leave to subscribe myself,

Madam,

Your obliged servant,

Co. MATHER.

ELEGY BY COTTON MATHER.

“ When unexpectedly my mournful muse
 Heard the sad tidings of the dismal news
 Of the decease of her, ah ! who can tell
 Where in New-England left her Parallel,
 Where's such a mother in our Israel.
 'Twas as one bereav'd, had lost the sense
 Of so much worth, of so much excellence,
 That as the mov'd magnetic needle shakes
 And no direct Poynt of the Compass takes,
 So were my thoughts distracted, hurried,
 As if my Intellectuals all were fled
 Till I at last my thoughts did recollect
 Began to think how I might pay respect
 Unto her, and by a solemn verse
 Drop some abiding tears upon her Hearse,
 Ah ! who so able duly to set forth
 Her true perfections, her transcendant worth.

* * * * *

She was a gentlewoman, grave and sage,
 Yet Juvenile and Agile in her age.
 Rare pattern too and Honor of her sex
 Where in New-England shall we find the next.
 Let this be said to her perpetual fame,
 She was a noble and a virtuous Dame.

A saint sublime in Grace and Sanctitie
 As here has lodged in Humanitie.
 Her amiable carriage unto all
 With whom she did converse both great and small,
 With so much prudence, Equanimitie,
 According to their worth and Qualitie,
 Gained her the happiness which few obtain,
 That scarce of her did any e'er complain.
 So was her mein vested with Modestie,
 Cheerful in converse without Levitie,
 Free in behavior yet none could her neglect,
 Her awful presence did command respect.
 She in domestic matters was well seen,
 She rul'd among her children like a Queen,
 She aw'd her servants yet with Lenitie
 They her obey'd in love not servilelie.
 She good was to the poor—to them in want
 The Charity extended was not scant.
 But above all her Pietie appears
 Even from her youth unto her elder years,
 Her daily walk—communion so divine
 With her dear Saviour made her face to shine,
 Her intercourse with Heaven did excell,
 She did like Anna in the Temple dwell
 So zealously devout, so exemplary
 Sat at the foot of Christ—like blessed Marie.
 No earthly thing could from her duty stay her,
 She like the Psalmist gave herself to prayer.
 Elated soul ! now Heaven's inhabitant,
 Virtuous reward—joys ever permanent
 Enjoy doth she—and shall with the Most High
 Rejoice therein unto Eternitie.
 Thus thro' the grace of Christ we may attain
 To be with her and never part again—
 So in this confidence let comfort rise,
 Forbear to weep dear friends—Muse wipe thine eyes."

The following children lived to be married :

By his first wife, *Hannah Hudson*, the only one was

Hudson,(1) born May 3, 1640, baptized 10th of same month and year ;

By his second wife, *Sarah Sedgwick*, six out of twelve were,

Elizabeth,(2) b. Apr. 26, 1651, bap. May 4, 1651 ;

Ann,(3) b. Nov. 23, 1652, bap. Nov. 28, 1652 ;

Mary,(4) b. Feb. 12, 1655-6, bap. Mar. 16, 1655-6 ;

Hannah,(5) b. Aug. 29, 1661,

Rebecca,(6) b. Dec. 5, 1664, bap. Dec. 11, 1664 ;

Sarah,(7) b. June 15, 1673, bap. June 22, 1673.

The other children died young.* We copy the last entry by the Governor in his family record. "June 15, 1673, Sarah y^e 14 birth by Sarah, and 12th daughter by her, was borne the 15th day being Sabbath-day at 6 of the clock in the afternoon, one hour before low water."

With the exception of Hannah, born in London, Eng., and two who died young, all his children were born in Boston.

Little is known of Mr. Leverett's engagements prior to 1642. Mention is made in some records of a loss sustained by him, in company with Gen. Gibbons,† of a ship, on the coast of Virginia. This was in 1646, and, from the date, we presume it occurred while he was engaged in military services in England. The adventure seems to have drawn

* The children, who died young, were

John, born 1641, died before 1651 ;

Hannah, " 1643, " young, before 1651 ;

John, " 1645-6, " "

Sarah, " 1648, " "

Sarah, " 1649, " "

Sarah, " 1654, " "

John, " 1668, " "

Sarah, " 1670, " "

† Of Gen. Gibbons, Scottow says, "he was the chieftain and flower of New-England's militia, and an eminent instrument in both church and commonwealth ; he being the younger brother of the house of an honorable extract."

from their resources £2000, a large sum in those days.* Whether he had many like financial experiences, we are unable to say, except that by hazardous commercial adventures with Edward Gibbons, "he very much impaired his fortune." Probably he was thus incidentally occupied, while ulteriorly preparing for civil life. Admitted, soon after he became of age, to the freedom of the Colony, we find him in three years' time despatched, with Edward Hutchinson,† on an embassy to Miantonomo, Sachem of the Narragansetts. This was in Winthrop's administration. When we recollect that it was a period of great alarm and danger to the colonists, we shall readily comprehend the prominence of his position and character, to have been selected from among so many older men, to a task more adapted to the wisdom of a riper age. The object was to learn what foundation existed for the report of a hostile rise on the part of the Indians; and we presume to dissuade from an act which, disastrous to the Colony, could end only in the extermination of the aggressors. The affair, notwithstanding the current rumors that the Indians far and near had combined to destroy the English settlement, appears to have happily resulted. Miantonomo, complying with their proposition or demand, came to Boston, and Winthrop concluded what the embassy had so auspiciously begun. After this early trial of his diplomatic ability, his services at home and abroad, to advance the plans and purposes of the government, were in almost constant use. Frequent appointments, under the different administrations of Winthrop, Endicott and Bellingham, furnish proof of his appreciation

* "Major Gibbons and Captain Leverett had a ship cast away at Virginia, and lost as near as could be estimated £2000.—*Hist. Bost.*

† He was grandfather of Hon. Thomas, b. 1674-5, and great grandfather of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson.

by them, and by the people advising or sanctioning his connection with important trusts, as a sagacious counsellor and wise pacificator. As already hinted, Mr. Leverett seems to have been providentially fitted, in the ever-recurring emergencies of the young Commonwealth, to prosecute vigorously its peculiar claims; and, with no surrender of integrity, to promote the interests and sustain the principles of the early planters and founders of this great republic.

As early as 1644-5, Mr. Leverett went to England. It was that period when the political heaven, black and gloomy, was reëchoing with the realities of civil war. The unfortunate Charles was gradually drawing to the climax of his sad and sorrowful destiny. Sanguinary conflicts between that unhappy prince and the iron-legions of the master-spirit of the day, were waging, with various success, at Leicester, Naseby, and Marston-Moor. Mr. Leverett, as a Puritan and the son of a Puritan, naturally enlisted his sympathies with the popular party. In such a struggle, men of determined courage, high principle, religious affections, and good birth, were particularly needed. Though the weight of his influence was thrown into the parliamentary scale, as one of those who contended as they said, and doubtless thought, for conscience' sake, friendship with Cromwell, we believe, lent its bias. He was, at this time, perhaps 27 years of age.* Appointed to a command in Rainsborrow's Regiment, we find he achieved for himself a distinguished fame. One historian, probably confounding the laurels here won, with the honor subsequently bestowed by another, states "that for his good service Captain Leverett was created a Knight and Baronet." That "he did

* A beautiful portrait of him, nearly full length, at this age, in the garb of a soldier, and one at a later date, in his civil dress, are owned by a direct lineal descendant, Rev. Charles E. Leverett, of South Carolina.

eminent service, and distinguished himself in several actions abroad," is known, but we have not records to refer to,—though such must exist,—to say more of him in this interesting connection. The length of time that he had command of a Parliamentary corps, we infer from the record of his name in Boston, in 1648,—though this is not determinate proof of the date of his resignation. Probably he continued with Cromwell during the principal campaign, or until it was easily foreseen which party would be dominant. Satisfied with giving effectual help and receiving high honor, and, perhaps, anticipating great distinction from colonial service, as well as feeling that in these engagements existed a higher claim upon him, he returned to the early scene of his official duties.

If it were a permanent return in 1648, the interval between that date and 1651, was possibly in preparation for the duties of civil life, to which, from this time, he seems to have been almost exclusively devoted. At this period, he, being 35, was chosen one of two to represent Boston in the Legislature, and, for a part of the year, he was elected to the Speakership of the House. In 1652, he was appointed a commissioner to visit the settlements of Maine, and declare them under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. As this claim was, in some instances, resisted, as a usurpation, he was sent several times afterward to arrange the terms of submission. Subsequently, Massachusetts was required to assign these rights to the crown, but with her usual persistence, whenever the royal prerogative pressed hard, declined. The same spirit was manifested afterward, when Edward Randolph came over with authority to claim of the executive obedience to certain royal acts. The Colony was determined to resist, and Mr. Leverett, then governor, refused to take the oaths demanded. It covered



taxation, while the people stood unrepresented in Parliament, and even thus early, the measure, which menaced the colonists with political thralldom, most repulsive to their ideas, was sternly refused. May we not say, his settled resistance to the King's order, in 1678, predicated the act of a century later; or was, if not the first, an early development of the spirit of the sons of the Pilgrims in "SEVENTY-SIX?"

We may briefly say that we find in these simply recorded testimonials, with others to be named, evidences of a character, that drew to it, through its own intrinsic worth, the admiration and confidence of contemporary men. The Colony numbered a large body who would have dignified any service, as they have graced their own illustrious times. They were the flower of England, and not bold adventurers, emigrating to seek fortune, or improve social posture. We must make this distinction always, to comprehend the Pilgrim Fathers and their immediate successors.* It was among such as these,—some of patrician extraction, of refined culture, of exalted worth, of noble intellect, and wise with the experiences of age, whose names at the corner stone of this republic will always be honorably remembered and gratefully appreciated,—that Mr. Leverett held a most prominent position. To be ranked so high by men themselves, handed down to undying fame, argues possession of commanding abilities united to the greatest virtues. Better evidence could scarcely be adduced to show that his were those various excellencies, that never fail to secure reverence, as they naturally command the best and largest homage of every noble mind.

* Prince says, "They were mostly men of good estates and families, of liberal education, and of large experience; that they chiefly excelled in piety to God, in zeal for the purity of his worship, reverence for his glorious name, and strict observance of his holy Sabbaths, * * and in the spread of knowledge, learning, good order, through the land, a reign of righteousness," &c.

Mr. Leverett appears to have cherished from an early period a taste for military life. In 1639, when 23, he became connected with the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," having been previously a member of the Boston Train Band. He rapidly rose to distinction in this corps, holding in succession its various offices. He was sergeant in 1642, lieutenant in 1648, and captain in 1652, 1663, and 1670, being an active member above thirty-two years. In 1663, he was chosen Major-General of the Massachusetts forces, and every subsequent year, until 1673, when he was elected Governor of the Colony.

In the General Court Records, vol. iii., p. 366, is the following :

19 (8th) 1652. "The Inhabitants of the south end of Boston *¶*ferring a petitiō for the Confirmation of Capt Joh Leuerett to be theire Capt. Receiued this answer, The Court is very tender of giueing any discouragement to the petitioners & having by order Confirmed Capt. Leueritt to Command a Trooppe of horse a place of greater hon^r. & wherein he may be more serviceable to the country we cannot Consent to the petitioners request which tends to o^r Loss & the discouragement of a deserving man we therefore thinke it meete the Petitioners *¶*ceed to a new Election & the court will be ready to confirm any meet man they shall *¶*sent."

In 1653, the impression prevailing that a plot had been concerted by the Dutch Gov. Stuyvesant to destroy, with the aid of the Indians, the Massachusetts Colony, Mr. Leverett was appointed one of the Commissioners of Cromwell, then Lord Protector, to the government at New Netherlands, and made Commander of the forces to be raised in the event of hostilities. This was in Gov. Endicott's administration. In 1654, in Gov. Bellingham's, he had a

military commission under Gen. Sedgwick to expel the French from Penobscot. Without entering into details of this expedition, it is sufficient to say that it was completely successful, and reduced the country from the Bay to Port-Royal to an acknowledgment of the paramount rights of Massachusetts.*

In 1651, in civil capacity, he served Boston as one of the Selectmen; and in 1652 and 3, he was a delegate from Boston to the General Court. At this date he received the high honor of appointment to the English Court, and continued there in the public service, until 1662, a period of nine years.† “It was fortunate for Boston,” remarks a

* We copy the Lord Protector's Order to him of the subsequent year, 1655.

To Captain JOHN LEVERETT, Commander of the Fort, lately taken from the French, in America.

Oliver Pr :

Wee have received an Account from Major Sedgwick of his taking several Forts from the French in America, and that he hath left you to command and secure them for Us, and this Commonwealth; and although WEE make no doubt of your fidelitie and diligence in the performance of your trust, yet WEE have thought it necessary to let you know of how great consequence it is, that you use your utmost care and circumspection as well to defend and keep the Forts above said, as also to improve the regayning of them into Our hands to the advantage of Us and the State, by such wayes and meanes, as you shall judge conducive thereunto. And as WEE shall understand from you the state and condition of those places, WEE shall from time to time, give such directions as shall be necessarie.

Given at Whitehall,
this third day of
April, 1655.

† We copy his appointment to the Court of England.

(Locus sigilli.) The Gen. Court of Mass. in N. Eng., assembled at Boston the
23 Nov. 1655.

JO. ENDECOTT, To our trustie and much honoured friend, CAPTAIN JOHN
Gov. LEVERETT.

Whereas this Court hath chosen and appointed you to be their Agent in England, during your abode there; You are hereby commissioned and impowered according to instructions herewith given unto you to appear for us and act in our behalf, in all matters of concernment to us, before his Highness, the Lord Protector of the Common Wealthes of England, Scotland and Ireland, & his honourable Councill there. Given at Boston, the day and yeare above written. In testimonie whereof, the seale of the Colonie is hereunto affixed.

By the Court,

EDWARD RAWSON, Sec.

contemporary historian, "that it had at this time [1656] one of its greatest men at the Court of the Protector. It was owing to this circumstance, undoubtedly, that the proceedings of Massachusetts against certain religious sectaries were passed over as they were, as well as the complaints of the Patentees to the Eastward unheeded." The colonists, in aversion to creeds differing from their own, had far exceeded those who held like faith with them in England. Yet though they fell in with Cromwell's government, from the fact that he had once suffered in the aggressions addressed to them for non-conformity, and was himself interested in the success of these Plantations, they had transcended the limits, which, as a just ruler, he could sanction. His displeasure, as the advocate of equal rights, and the impartial sovereign who weighed the interests of all his subjects in the even balance, was aroused by the charges brought against the people of Boston. It is not to be questioned that he would have dealt with them most severely, had not his ire been softened through Mr. Leverett's influence.* His representations to accomplish this we may suppose were "that the colonists of New-England had settled in that forbidding region to maintain and perpetuate the principles, as they understood them, of true Christianity: that they had to this end made the greatest sacrifices, and endured the heaviest hardships: that having borne the burden and heat of the day, they thought to have secured to themselves the privilege to exclude those whose preferences clashed with theirs, and their ideas of Gospel truth. If these were the considerations urged, they were not without force in a day when religious toleration was little exercised ;

* "Mr. Leverett, as formerly mentioned, had been an officer in the Protector's Army, and had very considerable influence with him from an intimacy, which appears to have existed between them from the first."—*Drake's Hist. Bos.*, p. 346.

though in using them it must be admitted that the Fathers of New-England were as "Lords-Brethren" doing, what as reprehensible and unbearable they had charged against the "Lords Bishops," in Old England. We are rejoiced to say that though their successful apologist, Mr. Leverett was one of the few opposed to the persecutions, which have been and justly a sad disfigurement of the escutcheon of the early Puritans. His generous and just nature sought to restrain them, but his labor only mitigated, did not, as we know, accomplish his laudable purpose.

Immediately on his return from England—his residence at the English Court having proved most happy to the interests of the Colony—he was returned a deputy to the General Court, for that year. He was also elected and served in the same capacity for 1664 and 5. In 1663 and 4, he was Speaker of the House of Delegates, which position he filled acceptably, as may be inferred from his advancement to the yet higher grade of Assistant, or member of the Governor's Council. In this office, which he held six years, he was a prominent actor. It was a time of difficulty,—the English government harassing the Colony by arbitrary enactments. It required no little judgment and address to act with due respect to the royal authority and to a maintenance of colonial rights. Mr. Leverett was looked to as able, if the ability anywhere existed, to compromise matters and regulate affairs. His address to the King at this date was much commended. Indeed, various documents or letters on questions agitating the public mind are note-worthy in their political connection, but are not quoted as belonging more to history than a simple memoir. In 1664, while these differences were pending, the Patent or First Charter was entrusted to his care and three associated with him, by the General Court, for safe and secret

keeping. Governor Bellingham was one of these trustees. There is little doubt, that the determination to preserve, at all hazards, the Charter, furnished a precedent to the Connecticut Assembly, when Andros, twenty-two years after, demanded, but unavailingly, a similar record of their colonial existence.

At the date of his election to the Council, in 1665, we find a letter addressed to him by "the Patriarch and Founder of New-Haven Colony." It is on the subject of the difficulties referred to,—among them,—the claim of the Crown to sit authoritatively as a Court of Appeals, and the resistance of Massachusetts to what was aimed to undermine the government established by the last king's charter. Leaving the larger subject it discusses for a historical collection, we transcribe a passage here and there, as collaterally indicating Mr. Leverett's position and estimation at this date :

"HONORABLE SIR,

Let my first salutation be my congratulation for this addition of a further expression of God's people's affection and confidence in your courage, wisdom, and faithfulness for the interests of the Lord Jesus, and the good welfare of Church and Commonwealth in that they have unanimously called you to be one of the Assistants for governing the civil affairs of the court, as well as to be Major-General in the camp. The good Lord assist and govern you by his spirit of wisdom and courage, and of the fear of the Lord in both.

Sir, I received yours dated 27th 3d month, 1665, for which I return humble and hearty thanks, and for the inclosed narrative, whereby I perceive that the powers of darkness, which have prevailed in other parts of the world, are at work here also to subvert the kingdom of Christ in

these ends of the earth. * * * Sir, you see whither my zeal for preserving Christ's interests in your parts * * and my fervent desire of the welfare of the Churches and the Commonwealth (so far as they may be promoted and perpetuated by your circumspection) hath carried me through my confidence in your wisdom and faithfulness. * * *

Sir, I return your copy of the articles, with many thanks to you for the sight and loan of them. * * I hear well of your last address to the King. I should take it for a favor, if I might peruse it and the King's answer. I shall now cease from giving you any further trouble, but not from praying for a good issue of your exercises, &c."*

We insert a letter to Gov. Endicott, and answer, to Sir Thomas Temple, and Secretary Rawson. The old spelling is preserved, an occasional passage omitted and word changed.

London, 13 September, 1660.

"SIR,—It may seeme a kynde of immodest importunity in me to reiterate mine to you, as I have done, without returne; the consideration whereof had almost wrought me to a resolve of neglecting this opportunity of presenting my due respects in giving you any account of others motions in England concerneing you; but least you should have cause of chargeing me with neglect, I have set pen to

* The writer of this letter was Rev. John Davenport, a divine of great learning and celebrity. His ministry, which had lasted nearly twenty years in England, and thirty in New-Haven, was closed after some two years' duty in Boston. He died 1670, in the 73d year of his age. His tomb in the burial ground of the Stone Chapel has also the remains of the celebrated John Cotton, before named in this Memoir, who died 1652. A part of the Inscription is, "Here lye Intombed the Bodyes of the Famous Reverend and Learned Pastors of the First Church of CHRIST in Boston."

paper, to let you understand what I heare in relation to New England. The complaynants against you to the King's Majesty, as I am informed, are Mr. Godfrey and that Company, Mr. Reckes and Sefford and Company of iron-workes, some of the sometimes fyned and imprisoned petitioners, whoe thought, first to have made theyre complaynts severally, after resolved to have the quakers and anabaptists joyn, but they refused. I have endeavoured to have a sight of theyr petition, but cannot procure it; but am informed, that haveing mentioned the articles they petition for, the distance of place does not admit of a way of heareing, as being nigher it might. They move that a generall governour may be sent to give reliefe to them. To this petition they get what names they can of persons that have been in New-England, though never inhabitants. The quakers, I heare, have been with the King concerning your putting to death those of their friends executed at Boston. The generall vogue of people is that a governour will be sent over. Other rumours there are concerning you, but I omitt them, not knowing how to move and appeare at court on your behalfe. I made bold to address myself to the Lord Say, and desired his favour that in case of complaynts to his Majesty, you might be heard before any thing were determined concerneing you as to judgment. His lordship professed his great respect for the plantations, and thanked God he prayed for you daily, promising to improve his interest according to my motion. I likewise addressed myself to the Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain, who promised the like. By the ships that are expected, I perceive that some of those that complain doe expect that you will impower some to appeare for you, and thereupon make some demurr in their prosecution,

but if that be not, then they intend to have something done against the spring of the yeare. The peace with Spayne was proclaimed in London 11th instant, upon the same articles concluded in his late Majesty's time. Episcopacy, common prayer, bowing at the name of Jesus, signe of the cross in baptisme, the altar and organs are in use, and like to be more. The Lord keepe and preserve his churches that there may not be fainting in a day of tryall. With the presenting of all due respects, begging your prayers, commend you to the greate God and remaine

Yours in all faithfulness to serve you,

JOHN LEVERETT."

From Gov. Endicott to Capt. Leverett, in London.

"SIR,—By the former shipps you will receive letters to two noble persons, by this we have sent a petition to his Majesty, and a petition to the parliament, for the delivery and prosecution whereof we have thought meete to desire your helpe, and our former experience of your readiness therein, which we cannot but with much thankfulness acknowledge, doth persuade us to relye upon your fidelitie of improving your interest and paines so long as your own occasions shall detain you there, for which we shall not only acknowledge ourselves your debtors, but be ready to discharge ourselves by the first opportunitie when your own occasions shall call you thence. We have desired Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Ashhurst to take the care of the prosecution of our business, which we desire you to attend, and shall pray for your good acceptance and success therein, and remain,

Sir, your assured loving friend,

JO. ENDECOTT."

Boston, 19th October, 1660.

To Sir Thomas Temple.

“The state of this country as to its constitution and settlement under the favor of his Majesty’s pattents, is well knowne. That of Plymouth was the first settlement, but that of Massachusetts though begun diverse years after, yet by God’s speciall blessing is the most prosperose and considerable both for people and trade. For the manner of government, though ’tis under an annual election according to pattent, yet are the persons seldome chang’d but by death or their owne removing out of the Collony. The present state of the Collonies through God’s great mercy is a state of peace; and under the injoyment of a competency for the continuance, wee have dependance upon the continuance of that Mercy of God and his Majesty’s graciose favor, for whose happiness and prosperity dayly prayers are made to the great God (the God of all grace and mercy) both in public and private.

This summer wee have been under some trouble by the pagan natives, who have had their plottings and contrivances for our disquiet, but the Lord hath prevented it, blessed be his name, and there is a better understanding now betweene the English and them than there was in the spring of the yeare. Some small disturbances there hath been at a place called Packatuck, between Connecticott and Rhoad Island; the question between them is in poynt of jurisdiction. Connecticott has offered to referr the matters to the two Colonies of Massachusetts and Plimouth. * * These Colonies not being interested in the quarrell or reason of it, soe that their course might have been neighbourly to have tryed for an issue that way, before there had been given a trouble to his Majestie in so small a matter as it is supposed that will prove to be when heard; however, it is a certaine truth that the Collonie of Massachu-

setts is not at all ingaged and not so much as acquainted with it further than by report. * * "Tis well knowne that many have been the attempts to give us disquiet or interruption in the worke the Lord hath set us about in the wilderness, and wee cannot thinke that wee are yet without ill-wishes. But God that hath prevented and disappoynted all hitherto, can and will, soe far as it may concur with his own counccills and good pleasure, which hath appeared to be counccills of much peace towards an unworthy people; for which let his holy name be forever praised by us in a way of believing, that we may be able to say in truth, this God is our God, who was our fathers and will be our guide unto death."

[J. L.]

To Mr. Secretary Rawson.

" WORTHY SIR,

Yours of the 13 September was received with the enclosed to his Highness the Lord Protector, dated 10th June '58. Now such was the good pleasure of the Most High, that the Protector, whose commands occasioned that letter in returne, was gathered to his fathers before that came from you; he died the 3d September. Upon the 4th, his eldest son the Lord Richard was made Protector, to whome I made my application on the behalfe of the country that day fortnight; agayne upon the receipt of the General Courts letter, I applyed myselfe to his Highnes, and presented the said letter, the 27 day of October; he was pleased to open and read it in my hearing, and then gave me assurance as formerly that he had a deep sense how deare the people of N. E. were to his deare father and that he should be ready in all things to lay forth himself for their good. After my humble thankes returned on the Countrys

behalf, I presented a copy of the petition from Pascataqua and Yorke inhabitants (Mr. Godfrey being active about his complaints, the which he still prosecutes), his Highnes said he would read the same and consider thereof at more leisurable time than he had at present. * * The secretary hath promised if any thing in future be upon motion, referring to the country, I shall have notice thereof, while I abide here. For state of affairs at present, we are at peace, and the great chaynge hath as yett little of the face of chaynge in it; his present Highnes gayneing upon all that apply themselves to him; writs for a parliament are out; the Dutch sending Lord Opdam with a fleet of nye 40 sail and 400 men to assist the Danes were encountered by the Swedes and well battered; Vice Admiral De Wit, the best commander of the Dutch, mortally wounded, &c."

Dec. 25, 1658.

In 1671, Major-General Leverett, as since 1663 he was known, was advanced to the yet higher office of Deputy Governor, which he filled for two years only. At this time, Bellingham, the gubernatorial incumbent, died, and at the succeeding annual election, Mr. Leverett, says the authority whose words we copy, "was invited by the free and general consent of the freemen of Massachusetts to take the Governor's place after him. His choice," continues this contemporary record, "at this time was a little remarkable, in that he being one of the Junior Magistrates was called first to be Deputy then Governor, which, according to usual custom of succession, belonged to the senior. What his administration hath been in times past, as to wisdom, justice, courage, liberality, is known to all. In that which is

to come it is left to be related by those to whom it may fall to write the epitaph of New-England's story."

From the date of his election to his decease in 1679, he held this, the highest office in the gift of the Colony. "His great popularity," remarks some writer, "secured him from all contest at the successive annual elections,"—the whole people, in this expressive form, signifying him to be the man they delighted to honor. "The firmness and prudence with which the weightier matters of his administration were conducted, won for him universal respect and commendation." His modesty, notwithstanding his superior talents, elevated rank and fortune, was equal to his merit. This, which is, in such connections, rare to a proverb, was a beautiful feature in his character, and added, we can easily believe, no little to his renown. To decide by the various eulogia of the times, few, if any, have been more deserving of praise; and few have received truer or more grateful testimonials of reverence and affection.

The uncontested claims, for so many successive years, of Governor Leverett to the office of Chief Magistrate, have, we think, no parallel either in those who preceded or succeeded him in that high position. Failing of other evidence, this fact were conclusive of the affection entertained for him by his countrymen, and of the confidence reposed in his abilities. Were there not already written for us, almost the very words, we should ourselves from such unanimous verdict say, "he was the most popular Governor" Massachusetts ever had. Washburn, in his *Judicial History of Massachusetts*, says "he was so much respected in his office and so popular as a man, that his election was never contested." Others in the Executive have been highly and deservedly lauded, but none, from the earliest to the present date, have, that we can find, had such wide and true suf-

frages as he received. His administration of the affairs of the Colony, in times, when men with the calibre of the firmest purpose and surest judgment were demanded, was such as gained to him his unsurpassed reputation. The reader of the Annals of Massachusetts, as written in fragmentary sketches more than in continuous history, will admit this fact. Says Hutchinson, "the weighty affairs of the war, and the agency during his administration, conducted with prudence and steadiness, caused him to be greatly respected." Says Savage, "his great military talents fitted him for the place of Major-General [held] many years; and in the higher station of Governor, in the most perilous period Massachusetts ever knew, King Philip's war, they were fully exerted." We would add, that his honorable diplomacy in this country and at the English court secured him an enviable fame, while the termination of that sanguinary conflict—the Narragansett—so happy in its issue to the Colony, must be greatly ascribed to his far-seeing counsel. Says a late genealogist, entirely unconnected with him, "without alluding to the worthy living, were it not invidious to the memory of the illustrious dead, it might be emphatically said, he was the most popular Governor of the Colony," and again he eulogizes him as "a most distinguished General, and most popular Chief Magistrate." Hon. Mr. Savage calls him "our noble Governor," and again, "distinguished man." Cotton Mather describes him "as one to whom the affections of the people were signalized in his quick advances through the lesser stages of honor and office unto the highest in the country; and as one, whose *courage* had been as much recommended by martial actions abroad in his younger years, as his *wisdom* and *justice* were now at home in his elder." Such are among other accorded praise; the last from one in his

times, who from personal knowledge thus indited his merits and their recognition.

Nor were the Governor's services alone noticed by these honorable preferences of public expression. As early as 1662, at the age of 46, the General Court ordered, "that Major-General John Leverett have granted to him 500 acres of land, referring to his services here and in England; which 500 acres shall be laid out to him, with 500 more formerly granted," in acknowledgment of his father's services. This last was, perhaps, according to the following vote of the General Court, 1656: "This Court doth grant to Capt. John Leverett, his son, all those small islands lying within the Bay, between Allerton's Point and Nehe-noth, not heretofore granted." In 1666, "for completing the Battery," he received a vote of thanks from the General Court, and £100." This amount was given, probably, to cover actual expenditures. But the former very valuable appropriations, more to acknowledge their sense of his devotedness to the Colony, and the favorable results of his negotiations.

The following pleasant incident has been transmitted, and as the only reminiscence, which brings him very familiarly to sight, we venture to give it a permanent place in this Memoir. It illustrates his indifference to danger and his readiness of address. An insane man had evaded the surveillance of his keeper, and, possessed of a loaded musket, intimidated not only the weaker but the stronger sex. Threatening to shoot the one who came near, or attempted to disarm him, a very respectable distance was observed, through the suggestions of that "prudence which was thought the better part of valor." The Governor, not sharing the panic, and anticipating the weak point to be addressed, either sought the man, or accidentally met him

in the street. Known to the deranged as the Chief Magistrate, he was taken unawares at the bold salutation, "Ho! fellow-soldier, do you know your manual? If so, stand to your arms." Pleased to be drilled by one so high and experienced, the different commands of "carry, shoulder, support, present, order, and ground arms," were successively given, and obeyed with military precision. The last, followed by the word "right about face, march," was as readily honored. It is almost needless to add that the tact and coolness of the Governor secured the formidable weapon, and the restoration of the lunatic to the custody he had escaped.

In his administration occurred the celebrated Narraganset war. Previously, in 1671, difficulties ominous of a sanguinary rupture had arisen, and a council, to devise measures to prevent hostilities, was appointed to meet at Plymouth. The English commissioners were "Gov. Winthrop of Conn., Major-General Leverett," and "divers others." Philip of Mount Hope, then considered a virulent and implacable enemy, but now conceded to be "a great warrior, a penetrating statesman, and mighty prince," was notified to appear. Found amenable to the charges of trespass, Philip submitted to their judgment, being assured if he did not "humble himself," and do better in future, "he might expect to smart for it." He signed a treaty of submission, by which he agreed to pay "one hundred pounds in such things as he had," and to send yearly to the Governor of Plymouth "five wolves' heads for five years, if he could get them." These relations so fixed, remained until 1674-5, when war broke out, evidently from the fact that "Philip foresaw, in the progress of the English settlements, the loss of his territory and the extinction of his tribe." This,—as the very violent

contest that followed, proved,—was a crisis most alarming to the interests and dangerous to the existence even of the Colony.* It was designed by the Indians to be a war of extermination, and it must be owned that the talent of the warrior, almost unnoticed in the barbarity of the savage, had admirably adapted matters to the accomplishment of his fatal enterprise. As may be supposed, it required on the side of the English, to meet the exigency, not only men daring and brave, but one at the head of affairs, able to plan, and prompt to execute movements more efficient than those of the powerful and skilful strategist opposing. We have but in thought to place ourselves in the condition of the colonists, to learn that great ability was called for, and exhibited in this, which was Massachusetts' most dangerous hour. Though as Chief Magistrate, Gov. Leverett did not personally engage in the conflicts which cost New-England many of her chivalrous and best citizens, he was the moving impulse; while those under his commission and instruction, were themselves not only heroes, but reflectors of his sagacity and resolution. Massachusetts owes a large debt of gratitude and veneration to the memory, not of the brave soldiers alone, who, at such risk and cost, contended with a strong and treacherous foe, but of him whose wisdom selected men competent to the conflict, and whose judgment devised measures greatly aiding to terminate "the bloodiest war New-England had ever seen."†

* In this distressing war, more than six hundred of the colonists were slain; twelve or thirteen towns laid waste; and six hundred buildings, chiefly dwellings, destroyed.

† The whole force of the colonists was from six to seven thousand men. Of one of the six companies of Massachusetts troops, Capt. Samuel Moseley became leader. For his courage and conduct on some former occasions, he had become very popular. He was one of the most conspicuous officers in Philip's war. His alliance to Gov. Leverett and other distinguished persons of Boston, being known, it is not difficult to account for the free and easy manner in which he was allowed to pass

Fortunate for her that in an emergency perhaps unparalleled, her chief place of trust and responsibility was filled by one, whose "great military talents" could define the best course to follow, and did inspire confidence. Others may have been equally successful, but the fact of triumph presented in characters to remain to the glory of the "old Bay State," is brilliantly written in the records of colonial days. The result of this war is allowed by statesmen to have been a decisive step towards the permanent establishment of these United States.*

Connected with this reference to the Narraganset war, we give the gubernatorial proclamation for a Thanksgiving, 1676. "It is an important paper, as it sets, in a much stronger light than otherwise appears, the great consideration attached to the fall of King Philip." It is headed by the seal of the Colony, representing an Indian with bow and arrow, and on the label from his lips, the singular words,—singular in the present connection,—"*Come over and help us.*" Around the seal is the Latin inscription

through some seemingly arrogant assumptions of responsibility in the course of the war. Several of his letters are extant, written while in the service, which exhibit much of the rough and sanguinary soldier. Moseley's wife was Anne, sister of the Honorable Secretary and Judge Addington, and grand-daughter of Elder Thomas Leverett. Vide, a previous page.

* Hutchinson, speaking of this says, "the accounts which were transmitted to England of the distresses of the Colony (1676) during the war, although they might excite compassion in the breasts of some, yet they were improved by others to render the Colony more obnoxious. A fine country, it was said, was in danger of being lost to England by the penuriousness of those who were at the head of affairs, in not raising money for the defence of it, and by their obstinacy in refusing to apply to the king for relief. This appears as well by other letters, as by one from Lord Anglesey to Mr. Leverett, between whom there was a friendly correspondence kept up. In Cromwell's Court, Mr. Leverett had been perhaps upon a level with Mr. Annesley (afterwards Earl of Anglesey). There seems to have been no ground for the charge; neither men nor money was wanting to the service." The letter of Lord Anglesey referred to, is addressed to "my most esteemed friend John Leverett, Esq., Gov., &c."

SIGILLUM : GVB : ET SOCIET : DE MATTACHVSETS : BAY : IN :
NOVA : ANGLIA. (Seal of the Governor and Council of Mass.
Bay, New-Eng.)

“ At a General Court held at Boston the 11th Oct. 1675.

Whereas it hath pleased our Gracious God contrary to the many evil deservings of an unworthy and sinfull People such as we are, so far to espouse the interest of his poor people as to plead their Cause with the Heathen in this Wildernesse, that have risen up against us, and broken upon many of our Towns and places as a flood, seeking the utter extirpation and ruine of the interest of our Lord Jesus, in this Wildernesse, and that with so considerable a progress and such strange success as ought not soon to be forgotten by us: in this day of our calamity God hath made bare his own arm for our Deliverance, by taking away courage and counsel from our enemyes, and giving strange advantages and great success to ourselves and Confederates against them, that of those several Trybes and Partyes that have risen up against us, which were not a few, there now scarce remains a Name or Family of them in their former habitation: but are either slain or captivated or fled into remote parts of this wilderness, or lye hid despairing of their first intentions against us at least in these parts: unto which mercy God hath added an abatement of those Epidemical Sickneses that have attended us most part of the summer, and vouchsafed us a liberal portion of the fruits of the earth for our comfortable sustenance and Relief: The joyful consideration of these things ministers great cause, and the same God that is Author of them can give us hearts to offer our Praises that thereby we may glorify him. Which that we may obtain,

This Court doth appoint and set apart the ninth day of November next to be a day of solemn Thanksgiving and

Praise to God for such and his singular and so many Mercies bestowed on us: and doe commend the same to the respective godly Ministers and People of this Jurisdiction, solemnly & seriously to keep the same.*

By the Court,

EDWARD RAWSON, Sec."

It was in his chief-magistracy, that Edward Randolph, as already mentioned, came over with a royal commission, to claim of the Executive, under oath, fidelity to certain regal letters. We stated that the Governor positively refused to submit to the unfair demand. We now refer to this merely to mention in the connection, that Randolph,† who had acquired the unenvied appellatives of "the evil genius of New-England," and "her angel of death," was also a commissioned regicide hunter, but was no more favored in this than in his other character. The regicide-judges Goffe and Whalley arrived at Boston in 1660, and were received with much attention by Gov. Endicott. As they became personally known, their piety, talents and intelligence attracted great respect. When it was found that these two, with some others, were excepted from the act of indemnity, and that a mandamus for their arrest and conveyance to England to be tried for "the execrable murder of our Royal Father of glorious memory," had been issued by Charles II., they were helped to escape, and were variously aided until their death—Whalley's in 1678, and Goffe's in 1680. We have before us a reference to the still existing purpose of Charles to arrest these men in Gov.

* A few unimportant words, torn from the margin of the old paper copied, have been supplied. The printed date 1675 was a typographical error for 1676.

† In 1678, he was appointed to the Collectorship of Customs for the port of Boston. He had some influence at Court.

Leverett's administration in a posthumous fragment of Robert Southey's. His introduction of the Governor, in this poem, gives a pleasing view of him as knowing their hiding-place, but resolved not to betray it. The poetical picture of a phase of his private life, which we have concluded to transcribe, is, whether it be romance or reality, or a blending of the two, an agreeable episode in our dry details of his public occupations. The incidental acquaintance it gives, if true, of his earlier sympathies, revealing frames and feelings uncommitted to colonial annals, will not be viewed unsuitably recorded; and if untrue, his introduction as a person of historical note, will commend the propriety of insertion in these pages. From the fragment of Southey's, we learn that a friend of Goffe, in search of him, arrives at Boston. "He stands in the presence of the Governor, the excellent Leverett, who, having been a Cromwellian, had sobered down into a rational conformist. He knew the retreat of the regicides, but, conniving at their concealment, was as anxious to preserve, as Randolph to destroy the sufferers. He was just the man to aid, and the appeal is enforced by another claim, the gift of a picture, the dying bequest of one beloved by him in early life."

"The governor's countenance changed,
As he received that message from the dead;
And when he open'd and contemplated
The sad bequest,
Tears fill'd his eyes which could not be repress.
It was a woman's picture, in her youth
And bloom portray'd by Cooper's perfect skill.
The eyes, which death had quench'd,
Kept there their life and lustre still;
The auburn locks, which sorrow's withering hand,
Forestalling time, had turn'd to gray
Disparting from the ivory forehead fell

In ringlets, which might tempt the breath of May ;
 The lips, now cold as clay,
 Seemed to breathe warmth and vernal fragrance there,
 The cheeks were in their maiden freshness fair.
 Thus had the limner's art divine preserved
 A beauty which from earth had pass'd away.
 And it had caught the mind which gave that face
 Its surest charm, its own peculiar grace,
 A modest mien,
 A meek, submissive gentleness serene,
 A heart on duty stay'd,
 Simple, sincere, affectionate, sedate
 Were in that virgin countenance portray'd ;
 She was an angel now ; and yet
 More beautiful than this fair counterfeit,
 Even in heaven, her spirit scarce could be,
 Nor seem from stain of ill, and evil thoughts more free.

Time was, when LEVERETT had worn
 That picture like a relic on his breast ;
 And daily, morn and night,
 With love's idolatry
 Fix'd on its beauties his adoring sight,
 And to his lips the precious crystal press'd.
 Time was, when in the visions of his rest
 That image of delight
 Came with sweet smiles and musical voice to bless
 His sleep, and all his dreams were happiness.
 And still, through course of time and fatal force
 Of circumstance, grave thoughts and worldly cares
 Had fortified as well as heal'd his heart,
 That vision in her beauty and her truth,
 Sometimes would visit him ; and he
 With compos'd but conscious faculty,
 Knowing full well
 That this which seem'd, too surely could not be,
 Struggled against the spell
 Unchanged and unimpaired by thirty years,
 Her image came, but only to distress

The heart she wont to bless,
 Till from the painful unreality
 He woke, disturb'd in spirit and in tears.
 But he was master of his waking soul,
 And could control
 All unbecoming passion, and all feeling
 That needs repressing or concealing.
 Howbeit he sought not to restrain
 His deep emotion now, nor turn'd aside
 His natural tears to hide, which freely fell ;
 But wiping them away, a moment eye'd
 The youth's pale countenance and anxious brow,
 Perusing there his mother's lineaments :
 Then took his hand and said, ' Thou need'st not tell
 Thy hapless name and perilous secret now,
 I know them but too well.' "

In 1676, or earlier probably, Governor Leverett received the honor of knighthood from the reigning sovereign. In Drake's History, as in passing we have noticed, it is stated that he was made a knight and baronet "for his good service" in the Parliamentary Army under Cromwell, in 1645. This is an error. The letter of creation, or a copy, we do not know which, is, or was, as we are informed by a son of the late John Leverett, Esq., of Windsor, among his father's papers. We have not been favored with a sight of this interesting record, though its transcription would be important only as a certificate of the date. An original letter from Charles II. is in the hands of the family, and to some extent establishes the time of the awarded honor. That is given. On such authority we state by whom his title was conferred. Though Drake informs the writer, "that while he is aware a later period has been assigned by other historians, he cannot understand how one who was certainly opposed to the government of Charles II. should have been so much his favorite as to be knighted by him." This doubt is

easily resolved. Governor Leverett, though no royalist in education or affection, was, so far as was consistent with his colonial obligations, ready to render, agreeably to his religious principles, allegiance to "the powers that be, as ordained of God." He thus honored the king, although that sovereign, apart from his divine investiture, could not be respected. As a man of great weight in the Colonies, his influence was desirable to the king, and his honorable career and high reputation,—everywhere well known,—marked him out as one to whom it was safe as it was politic, to commit such distinction. Says a historian, "at the Restoration he was in England," an advocate for the Colony, and his long engagement for it, at the court of Charles, "brought the king to an acquaintance with his talents and influence," and when he had reached the highest office of his government, "led to the bestowal of subsequent honors." "He probably, because of his republican engagements, the genius of the colonial commonwealth, and the jealousy which might arise among his friends, suppressed the *public* knowledge and employment of his title." The compliment,—an unusual, the first, and the only one for extraordinary merit paid to an American,—is conceded to have been well bestowed. It is counted the more honorable to the giver and receiver, as Governor Leverett, though acknowledging the royal power, nevertheless, maintained those democratic predilections, which did not sympathize with monarchical demands.

This is the letter above referred to, which, though unimportant in itself, shows about what time he received the honor.

See 2-16, 1-17
 "To our Trusty & Well Beloved SIR JOHN LEVERETT,
 KNT., GOVERNOR of Massachusetts Bay in New England.

CHARLES R.

Trusty and well beloved, wee greet you well. Whereas we have been humbly informed by the petition of John Wampus [Indian] als White, that he was about six months since put into prison here for a small debt, where he hath since remained to his utter ruine, & that he hath a certain parcel of land in Massachusetts bay, the which he hath held for many years, having taken the oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy as our subject, and having humbly besought us to interfere with you that he may bee restored to his s^d lands, or have liberty to sell the same for his present reliefe & the payment of his debts; wee, taking into our gracious consideration the miserable condition of the petr, have thought fitt to recommend him to you that he may have Justice done him & what favour the matter will fairly beare. And soe wee bid you farewell.

Given at our Court att Whitehall, the 22th day of August, 1676, in the 28th yeare of our reigne.

By his Ma^{ties} comand.

WILLIAMSON.

This is endorsed, "rec^d 2 Jan. 1677.

Governor Leverett has been very justly called the military leader of colonial Massachusetts. Commencing service in this connection in 1639, we find him an officer, doing public duty among the Indians in 1642, and after resignation of his command in the Parliamentary Army and return to New-England, confirmed as captain of the cavalry in 1652. In 1663, and for ten consecutive elections, he is chosen Major General of the Massachusetts forces. Wherever his name occurs—and it is repeatedly given—whether in church, town, county or colonial records, it is seldom without a military prefix. It may be well to say that such titles were not the cheap and unmeaning decorations of the present day. They were significant then. The address, even, of Captain, expressed

very high standing in the time of the Indian hostilities, while its office was for no holiday parade. Few, comparatively, rose from the ranks to the higher grades, and never to long continuous duty, without vindication of right to them, by actual merit. Governor Leverett was one of these. He honored the service, and the people honored him, as a military commander, theoretically and practically fit for the soldierly council, and when occasion called, the battle-field.

Confined as we are, in a work like this, to the lighter narrative, we pass much that would be introduced into a graver history. Doubtless there exist numerous facts, which, at our hand for use, would greatly increase the interest of our subject. But we have them not, and thus too abruptly altogether, we pass to the record, which no memorialist neglects. Yet it is a source of profound regret, that no manuscripts are near to give the last hours of a life so worthy of remembrance. It is, without such records, easy to comprehend its character, from that clear, well-grounded faith, which, the light and rule of a long course of useful and honorable action, must have cheered and blessed as that course was ending. We can say with a precision almost as certain as that of actual testimony,

"Surely the last end
Of the good man was peace. How calm the exit!
Night dews fall not more calmly on the ground,
Nor weary worn out winds expire so soft,"—

since the summons came to him not unpanoplied, nor unexpected. Four years before—as we read in a letter to a friend—he thought his days on earth uncertain. Very beautifully, and with a reverence the more impressive—as unusual to those who fill exalted stations, he speaks of the little sand probably remaining in his glass—of his desire to

await his Master's pleasure—and to be found in Him who is unchangeable. Can we not from this and the given sum of his entire life, believe that he went to his rest, as the tired but triumphant victor of a well-contested field? May we not presume to hear as from his dying lips the familiar utterance of a soul, realizing, through the atonement of the Saviour, the proximity of joys that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor the heart conceived,"—"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me in that day?"

This solemn event occurred on "the 16th March, 1678-9, at 4 o'clock, Saboth morning." As he had spent nearly his entire life in public services—services that have identified him with New-England, and the good and illustrious of its early era—so he died* in the exercise of the highest trusts of Massachusetts. His interment, deferred to the 25th of the month, was with a distinction unusual then, and so unlike any paid to previous officers of the government, that we transcribe a part of the order of ceremony, as incidental proof of the public love and veneration. It was not dissimilar to a royal pageant—the stern, plain Puritans doubtless thinking it pardonable for once, in honor of one so valued, to relax their rigidity and indifference to display. Says a historian, "Governor Leverett being universally beloved through life, every one seemed willing to bear testimony of his worth at his death." His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Willard, and his remains consigned to the grave in the King's Chapel Cemetery.†

* His disease was calculus.

† We correct the error that he was interred in the Granary Burial Ground, as given in the "Pilgrims of Boston."

Some idea may be formed of the ceremony observed on the occasion, from the following directions, found in a manuscript of the 2d Judge Cooke. A part only of the order of march, of course, is given.

Mr. John Joyliffe	}	to carry each a Banner Roll at the 4 corners of the Herse.
Mr. James Whitcombe		
Mr. Ric ^d Middlecott*		
Mr. W ^m Tailer †		

To march next before the Herse as followeth :

{	Mr. Sam. Shrimpton, or in his absence	
{	Capt. Clap to carry the helmet	
{	Mr. John Fairweather to carry the Gorget	
{	Mr. E ^m Hutchinson to carry the Brest	
{	Mr. Charless Lidgett	Back
{	Mr. Samp ⁿ Sheafe	one tace
{	Mr. John Pincheon	one tace
{	Capt. Nich ^o Paige	Mr Dummer in case one Gauntlet
{	Capt Jona Curwin	one Gauntlet
{	Lieut. Edw. Willys	the Target
{	Capt. Edw ^d . Tyng	the Sword
{	Mr. Hez. Usher	one Spur
{	Mr. Peter Sergeant	one Spur

Capt. Wm. Gerrish to lead the Horse per the Rein,

And Return Waite, as Groom per the Head stall.

Mr. Lynde	}	To carry Banners mixt in the Banner Rolls above.
Mr. Saffin,		
Mr. Rock,		
Mr. Green,		

* Richard Middlecot was father of Jane, wife of Hon. Elisha Cooke, 2d. Portraits of the two Judges Cooke, and Jane Middlecot C., are owned by Mrs. Saltonstall, Salem, widow of Hon. Leverett.

† He was afterwards Lieut. Governor, and married the widow of Thomas Dudley, son of Paul and Mary (Leverett) Dudley.

Over his grave was placed the following epitaph. No remains of the stone appear, nor can the position of the grave now be indicated—unless that of his son is the same.

TO Y^r SACRED MEMORY OF

N. E'S HEROE, MARS HIS GENERALL

VERTUE'S STANDARD-BEARER, AND LEARNING'S GLORY

Y^r FAITHFULLY PIOUS, AND PIOUSLY FAITHFUL

SUBJECT TO Y^r GREAT

MAJESTY OF HEAVEN & EARTH,

Y^r EXPERIENCED SOULDIER IN Y^r CHURCH MILITANT

LATELY LISTED

IN Y^r INVINCIBLE TRIUMPHANT

ARMY OF Y^r LORD OF HOSTS,

Y^r DESERVEDLY WORSHIPFUL

J N^o LEVERETT, ESQ.^r,

Y^r JUST, PRUDENT & IMPARTIAL

GOVERNO^r OF

Y^r MATTACHUSETTS COLONY IN N-E,

WHO SURRENDERED TO Y^r ALL CONQUERING

COMMAND OF DEATH,

MARCH 16, ANNO DOM: 167⁸

ET ETATIS SUÆ 63.

We insert some extracts from a very laudatory Elegy. The author appears to have been the son of Pres. Oakes, of Harvard College. He died in the month of June, 1679.

“ Sure Art and Nature Emptied out their store
Of richest treasures on y^e richest floor
Of his rich mind. These plaine in View did lye
Nature’s chief crown, And Arts Epitomy :
The Pearls of Courage, link’d in wisdom’s chaine,
Made him his real foes true friendship gaine :
Mars may to war sound forth a sad retreat
Since LEVERETT receivéd this defeat.
Nought but the Sythe of Death could make him yield
Nor aught but death, could make him quit y^e field :
God’s cause, his Country’s welfare (not his own)
Press’d him to War, malevolent to none,
But those who rule by Anti-Christian Laws,
And will defend y^e Babylonish cause :
Sure Martiall Heroes may lam^t y^e fall
Of Massachusetts Martiall Generall.

Now fame (y^e world’s Historian) spreads her wings
And nought but Volumes to his hono^r sings :
There’s no Terrestrial Court, where winged fame
Hath not proclaim’d the Glory of his name :
She feasts y^e world wth sounds of his deserts
And hath ordain’d him Conqueror of hearts.
First she his valo^r to y^e Life did praise
And to his lofty Courage strove to raise
Vast monum^t of love—that every tongue
That doth not praise him doth him greatest wrōg.
He’s chosen by unanimous Consent
To guide y^e reins of noble government :
Then, then we might at Anchor safely ride
Ith port of Joy : (rare LEVERETT o^r guide)
No Popish Cannons, no Ignatian fires,
Could sink o^r hopes, or vanquish o^r desires :
His Royall prudence held his noble heart
(The rare effect of Artificiall Art.)

He scarce could speak ; nay nothing could he do,
 But Prudent prudence of y^e same must know.
 Justice serv'd as an handmaid, to attend,
 Our Glorious Phœbus to his race's end :
 His heart's y^e fountain, frō whose noble head,
 Brave justice (golden springs) have issued :
 The malefactor never could appear,
 Before y^e Bar, but overwhelm'd wth fear,
 Lest his brave (thō harsh) words should strike y^e dart
 Of Condemnation to 's condemned heart :
 His words were laws, his laws were put in force,
 His force was justice, & y^e noble source,
 Of all his actions, was his noble soul,
 In w^{ch} all vertues Liv'd without Controul.
 He gave his Conduct, to y^e Golden Rein,
 And drove y^e steeds (just Laws) of Charls his Wain,
 In this (once pleasant, now unpleasant) land
 He bore y^e Golden Scepter of Command ;
 Rewards were horses, w^{ch} y^e just did draw,
 In pious races, w^{thout} force of Law.
 Laws Executions were his whips whereby
 He drove y^e sluggard to his Industry.
 Thō fading riches unto him resign'd
 Themselves by floods ; y^e warehouse of his mind
 Was better stor'd, with pearls of high renown,
 Compos'd of piety, whose gains the Crown,
 Of never fading Glory, which shall be
 His Diadem to all Eternitie.
 Apollo with his Academick tribe,
 Might unto him with due respect subscribe
 Themselves perpetuall servants, nay or rath^r
 Themselves his sons, he b'ing their worthy father :
 Harvard might flourish, Gallant Learning thrive
 While Leverett her Gallant root did Live.
 All this his worth doth but Epitomize,
 His praise surpasseth all Hyperbolies.
 Now heark y^e words, our governo^r is gone,
 To sound rare praises to y^e holy one :

Our Crimes are Capitall, then doth proceed
 The fatall loss of such a Lovely head ;
 Our life, o' hope, o' stay is gone, then lett
 Our MEMORANDUM be of LEVERETT.
 Doloris Ergô Composuit L. O."

As may be understood, from occasional allusions to it, he was devoutly religious. To this important fact we would particularly ask the attention of his descendants. Though such interest, when interwoven in the whole frame-work of the life, enhances the excellence of good character, and gives to fine reputation a beauty not else had, even where are shining qualities,—and secures a dignity unattainable by the best talents of themselves,—it is less appreciated than, for even present good, it deserves. Unlike the too large sentiment of our day, as held by some descendants of the Pilgrims, his was no creedless faith, nor faithless creed. It was undeniably the Puritans', but the Puritans' disengaged from the forbidding peculiarities, that possibly, in these later times, have induced to views contrary to the sentiments they devoutly held. Hardly without such sympathies had he been so beloved, nor had his name come down to us so nobly worthy. He would, indeed, apart from this, have received a large share of fame, but it had wanted that which always beautifies the best of earth. He may then be revered for his piety, in that true respect,—a faithful representation of religious character, moulded in the Gospel form. No descendant should, as he values him, fail to live as this forefather did, in the devout fear and love of God. When he does, he sullies the escutcheon of his ancestor's honor, and he tarnishes, if he has any, his own.

In personal appearance he resembled, to judge by his portraits, the Cavalier more than the Puritan. He had nothing of that precise formality which we attach to the

one, yet none of that reckless bearing most commonly associated with the other. A singularly bright and intelligent English face, with black, brilliant eyes, tells of one, whose destiny onward and upward was visibly impressed on that speaking index. His long black hair, moustache and beard, and his whole air presents the daring and chivalrous soldier, modified somewhat by companionship with the gentle and the good. In a later day, when he had honorably reached all the dignities of his adopted, and received noble distinctions from his native land, his countenance marked by a pure goodness, had yet a tinge of melancholy, "expressive of a weariness contracted in the warfare of life, that extended into the bosom of repose." His hair, at this time, had become venerably white, and hung flowingly upon his shoulders, though partly hidden by a black cap. This, with large bands turned deeply over, and a black surplice, appear to have formed his official dress. The face at this time, as at the earlier age, leaves the impression of such character as we think to have fairly but faintly given—one worthy of association with the best and greatest names of our own or any land.

His portrait, in the military costume of his time, with his sword and gauntlets, is preserved in the Essex Institute at Salem. The picture belonged to a daughter of President Leverett, Mary, wife of Lieut. Col. Denison. It represents a young man, somewhat under six feet high, in the dark buff dress of an officer. His right hand, gloved, rests on his helmet at his side; the other, ungloved, is in an easy position near his sword. His coat of arms is given in a corner of the painting.* This likeness may have been taken in England, and if so, probably shows the

* Ar. a chev. between three leverets courant sa. The crest, a helmet. Motto, added by a descendant, *Spes Intra, Deus Supra*.

dress worn by him in the Parliamentary Army, and also perhaps in the service of the Colony. It is a large painting, and presents the whole figure. A small miniature of him in middle age, (size of a dime,) set in gold, is still preserved.* A picture at a much later day, representing him in his civil dress, without a beard, which, it is said, he laid aside at the court of the Protector, is among the venerable relics of colonial times, that decorate the walls of the Senate chamber in the Massachusetts State House. A few other memorials exist. Of these, a silver tankard, engraved with his coat of arms; his family Bible, with family record, are in the possession of the family of late Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, a descendant. There is also in Salem, a manuscript volume of sermons, taken down memoriter, bearing date of the last year of his life, and fresh as if written yesterday. It discovers evidence of close attention, and an occasional note testifies to his own sense of the value of the means of grace, and to the purity and truthfulness of his own religious feelings.

The Governor had, from inheritance, marriage and colonial appropriations, a large property,—large for those days, as it would have been immense in these.† His father while in England appears to have had a handsome estate,‡ —some of which he contributed “for the purpose of transporting poor families, building churches and fortifications,

* This is owned by Mrs. Saltonstall, with various other interesting relics.

† In his will, executed the day before his decease, he gives his whole estate to his wife, whom he appoints executrix. But in the event of her forming a new connection, £60 per annum is to be paid to her out of the estate. At the death of Madam L. the estate is to be divided into eight parts, two for his son Hudson, and one for each of his six daughters. His nephew, Isaac Addington, and his nieces, Ann Moseley, Rebecca Davenport, and Sarah Townsend, receive remembrances. Provision is made for the education of his grandson, John Leverett, whose high position he appears to have anticipated.

‡ In a survey of Boston, England, in 1640, there is mentioned, “land, late the property of Thomas Leverett.”

maintaining ministers and other public charges of the plantation,"—and also in this country. At the decease of the elder, his son vacated his own lot of land, at the south-east corner of Court street, where had been his residence,* and removed to the family mansion in State (King) street, east of the old meeting-house. This lot must have extended to Congress street, then called Leverett's lane, and as far south as Water street, or nearly so, embracing Devonshire street and a part of the south side of State and east of Washington street. Our boundary may, possibly, be larger than that tract, but probably it is much less. This had been granted very early, as mentioned in the original record of possessions of the inhabitants of Boston.

We have now noticed a character of singular excellence. One better suited to the times of the colonists could not be found, while any age would derive honor from it, and hold it up, as illustrating its own claims to veneration. New-England has yet to do justice to a favorite son—eminent as a patriot, soldier and civilian, and, to decide by impressions, a talented writer and persuasive speaker. So far she has been content to leave the man, and his renown acquired at costly devotedness to her purposes, to traditionary recollections and fragmentary sketches.

"IGNOTIQUE LONGA

NOCTE, CARENT QUIA VATE SACRO."

Such is almost oblivion. When she understands her obli-

*The dwelling-house of the Governor, as we infer from a contract with one "Job Laine," carpenter, to supply materials for it, must have been a handsome brick building—"of thirty-six fete in length within the walls, and thirty fete in breadth within"—"the floures of good, sound and substantial well groune whyte & black oake"—"a substantial roof with twoe gable ends of a syde, to be strong to beare tyle," &c. Date of the contract, Jan. 8, 1662.



John: Leverett Gov²⁷
 MAJ. GEN. SIR JOHN LEVERETT, KNT.,
 Gov^r of Mass. from 1673 to 1679.

gation, the *clarum et venerabile nomen*, that has so enriched her annals, will stand historically among the first, if not the very first of the company of illustrious men, who have stamped on her early times a deathless glory. GOVERNOR SIR JOHN LEVERETT had the qualities essential to the necessities and welfare of New England, and he laid them without reserve upon her altar. With a patriotism worthy of the fame of an Epaminondas, and a devotedness not surpassed by the glory of a Cincinnatus, he gave her—and to successful ends—the whole benefit of his great nerve, sagacity, justice, prudence, tact. These consolidated by firm attachment to the colonial cause, and rare administrative powers, were graced by modesty and hallowed by that resistless charm, a Christian life. We repeat but the chronicled sentiment of the past in saying this, as in adding that he was a wise and successful advocate of public affairs abroad, a prudent and fortunate director of them at home; forbearing amidst the intolerance that held most contemporary statesmen in its control, and averse to the illiberal usages of his times. Notwithstanding this, he was unprecedently popular. That he was universally honored and beloved excites no wonder. It was a natural homage rendered to unrivalled worth. His personal sacrifices and good services deserved his countrymen's approbation; his uncommon integrity and applicable wisdom that from other sources. The friend of Cromwell could have been no ordinary character, either as it regarded religion or ability; and the one whom Charles II. voluntarily honored, being no courtier, must have been a man of recognized influence, and the winner of his laurels by real merit. In the honest conviction that instead of giving an undue representation, we have come short of a full expression of his claims to the veneration of New-England



1871



*John: Leverett Gov*²⁷

MAJ. GEN. SIR JOHN LEVERETT, KNT.,
Gov^r of Mass. from 1673 to 1679.

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925



John: Leverett²⁷ Gov

SIR JOHN LEVERETT, KNT.,
Gov. of Mass. from 1673 to 1679.

and of New-Englanders everywhere, we assume for him—making the needful changes of time and place—the honor, beautifully ascribed by the Theban bard to the victor Pythias : *

“ Mine is no sculptor’s art to place
Thy statue on a moveless base,
But go, my song, and tell the tale
Where’er New-England’s ships shall sail.
Let barge or bark ne’er leave her coast
Which shall not waft abroad the boast
That tells how this her noble son
A world-famed coronet hath won.”

HUDSON,(1) only son of Sir John Leverett who reached maturity, was born in 1640—the child of his first wife, Hannah Hudson.† His name is not mentioned in the Colonial Records as achieving any distinction—a fact which appears almost invariably to characterize the sons of very celebrated men. In his case, we partly account for it from the loss of his mother, when he was a child, and in the almost incessant engagements of his father in public life, and absences during his son’s minority at the court of England on diplomatic duty. He inherited a handsome estate from his father, and was well married, in 1661, to Sarah, daughter of Capt. Bezaleel Payton, or Peyton as indifferently spelt, and his wife, Mary Greenough. “The Peytons,” says Camden, “are of the same family as the Uffords, Earls of Sussex, who descended from William Malet, a Norman baron. Among other grants of manors, he

* Vide Pind. Nem. V., 1—10, commencing,
Οὐκ ἀνδραγατοποιὸς εἰμ’.

† A portrait, half length, either of Hudson, or his son the President, is owned by Mrs. Sarah Bradford. “The dress is that of a gentleman of the seventeenth century, age about sixty, a fine face; the sleeves of his dress are loose, with ruffles over his hands.”

had the lordship of Peyton Hall. The first of the family of the name is Reginald de Peyton."* Sarah Peyton was born in Boston, 1643, and was eighteen at the date of her marriage—Hudson, twenty-one. Their children who lived to be married, were,

JOHN,(8) born Aug. 25, 1662, bap. May 8, 1670 ;

THOMAS,(9) born probably 1674, bap. June 7, 1674.

She died about 1679, Hudson in 1694, and were both interred in the burial-ground of the King's Chapel. The stone to their memory yet stands near Tremont street. He married a second time, but the first name of this wife, Elizabeth, only is known. Her decease is given in 1714, in the records of Roxbury.

1668 ELIZABETH,(2) eldest daughter of the Governor, married Hon. Elisha Cooke, M.D., son of Richard and Elizabeth, in 1688. His family is said to have been the wealthiest in Boston. Dr. Cooke was born in Boston, Sept. 16, 1637, and died Oct. 31, 1715. His wife preceded him by a few months. He was graduated at H. C. in 1657 ; admitted freeman, 1673 ; a delegate to the General Court from Boston in 1681 ; Speaker ; Assistant to the Governor in 1684, 5, 6 ; one of the Council of Safety in 1689 ; agent to the English court for the Colony in 1690 and '91 ; and appointed to the bench 1695. Though less distinguished than his son of the same name afterwards became, he was for many years the leader of the democratic party in the Colony, and shared the odium or appro-

* Arms of Payton, Peyton, or Paiton, Doddington, Isle of Ely, Bart., Sa. a cross engr. ar. ; in the second quarter a mullet ar. *Crest*, a griffin sejant ar. *Motto*, *Patior, potior*.

Another, who inherited estate from maternal ancestors, the Liddells, the same.

Another—Purp. a lion ramp. ar.

bation of the government as the one or other party prevailed. His wealth, family, and political connections gave him great influence in the Colony. There was but one child by this marriage. Elisha, sen., and jun., were distinguished for talents and elevated character. They were, for forty years, popular leaders, and champions of colonial rights and liberty. Hon. Elisha Cooke, Jun., also represented Boston, and, with his father, swayed—so influential were they—not only Boston, but the General Court. Both at different times were honored with a mission to England—the first to obtain restoration of the old charter—the second to oppose the Royal Governors. The celebrated Dr. Bentley, an enthusiastic admirer of the two Elisha Cookes, fancied that the word Caucus was derived from Cooke's-house, in which popular meetings were frequent.*

ELISHA COOKE, Jun., born Dec. 20, 1678, was graduated at H. C. 1697. Like his father, he studied and practised medicine, and was a successful physician. It is principally as a political leader that his name has come down to posterity. In 1702, he was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court, Boston. He held the office until 1718, when, on account of some free remarks made by him concerning Gov. Shute, he was displaced from the office, and the following year his name was erased from the list of the Governor's Council.

"From that time," says Washburn, "an uncompromising hostility arose between him and the Governor, which was carried on as long as Col. Shute remained in the government."

The popularity and influence of Mr. Cooke were such,

* This was a large stone mansion in School street, near the present City Hall. It was inherited by Dr. Nath. Saltonstall. Cooke's-court, now Chapman-place, was owned by the Cookes.

that when Gov. Shute negatived his election as Speaker of the House, just after this, the House refused to recede, or elect another presiding officer, and in consequence thereof the Governor dissolved the Assembly.

"Mr. Cooke was at the head of the democracy of the Province, and at all times a consistent opposer of the undue exercise of prerogative. The House of Representatives went with him in sentiment, and Gov. Shute found no quiet till his return to England in 1722. Upon arriving in England the Governor preferred a claim to the King against the Province, embracing charges, which rendered it necessary to send an agent to London to answer to those charges. To his great chagrin, Mr. Cooke, his determined foe, was chosen to this agency, and went to England in 1723.

Mr. Cooke was elevated to the bench, but he filled a far greater sphere in his political than judicial capacity. "If I were to speak," says the author of the Sketches of the Judges, "at any considerable length of the former, it would require a detail of the public events of three successive administrations, since, from the time he entered public life till his death, his name is connected with most of the leading measures of the government.

Although as a political adversary he was justly to be dreaded, yet even his enemies accorded to him the character of a fair and open antagonist, and an honest supporter of his own political opinions."

Judge Cooke literally wore himself out in the service of the people, by whom he was honored and beloved, and died 1737, at the early age of 59. He was buried with every mark of respect. Minute guns were fired from the battery on Long Wharf, and most of the vessels in the harbor had their flags hoisted at half-mast during the ceremony of his burial.

"In private life his character was everything to admire—kind, faithful, and affectionate as a husband and a father, sincere as a friend, and upright as a man. Although he was probably the most uniformly popular man who ever flourished as a politician in Massachusetts, yet he found a politician's life one of anxious care and unrequited toil—a ceaseless struggle to ride in safety upon the treacherous waves of popular favor, in which personal quiet and self-respect are too often sacrificed to political expediency, or the acknowledgment of some transient party triumph."

Inventory of Elisha Cooke, Jun'r's Real Estate was about £32,000. Among other things 437 oz. silver plate, valued at £590; Library, £81.

Judge Cooke, Jun. married Jane, dau. of Richard Middlecott, Esq., a wealthy and respectable citizen of Boston. She was the great-grand-daughter of Gov. Edward Winslow. Their children were Middlecott, H. C., 1723, d. 1771, unmarried; and Mary Leverett, who became the third wife of Judge RICHARD SALTONSTALL.

Richard,* great-great-grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, was born June 14, 1703. He was graduated at H. C. 1722. When 23, he received a colonel's commission; and, in 1736, was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

"Judge Saltonstall was a man of talents and learning. He was distinguished for generous and elegant hospitality, and for bountiful liberality to the poor. In address he was polished, affable and winning; in temper gentle and benevolent; and he enjoyed the love and esteem of those who knew him." He died in 1756, his widow, 1804, leaving, by this last marriage, three sons and two daughters. Of the daughters, Abigail m. Col. Geo. Watson of Plymouth,

* Richard, son of Richard, was related to John Hampden.

and left no issue ; Mary, b. 1749, m. Rev. Moses Badger, H. C. 1761, d. 1792, of the Episcopal Church, Providence, R. I. They had children. She died 1791.

Of the two sons of Judge Saltonstall and Mary (Leverett) Cooke, Leverett, the youngest, was born December 25, 1754. At the commencement of the Revolution he had nearly completed his term of service with a merchant of Boston. Becoming acquainted with the British officers, his affection was transferred from mercantile pursuits to the more fascinating art of war. Siding with the loyalists, he entered the British army, and served with the commission of a Colonel under Lord Cornwallis. He fought in several battles, and was noted for his coolness and bravery. He died at New-York, December 20, 1782, æ. 28. His sickness was consumption, and his early end is attributable to the exposures and fatigues of the campaign. The Rev. Moses Badger, his brother-in-law, a royalist, says in a letter to Dr. Nath. Saltonstall, "It may be some consolation to you and his mother to hear that his behavior in the regiment endeared him to every officer ; and the soldiers who had so frequent opportunity to see his intrepidity, coolness, and gallantry in action, absolutely revered him. He was agreeable to people of all ranks. He was exceedingly cautious in speaking, seldom uttering a word without reflection, and was never heard to speak ill of any one. He never fell into the scandalous and fashionable vice of profaneness ; in short, I looked upon him to be as innocent a young man as any I have known, since I have been capable of making observations on mankind."

Nathaniel, the elder, born February, 1746, became a skilful and eminent physician. On the death of his father in 1756, he was received into the family of his maternal uncle, Middlecott Cooke. "The mildness of his manners

and kindness of his disposition excited the confidence of his patients, and gained their strong attachment. He was remarkable for his humane and even assiduous attendance on the sick, consoling them by his cheerful visits and his supplies of medicines, and other necessities, without any hopes of remuneration. He was a sincere, liberal and humble Christian. Diffident, and fond of retirement, he was wholly unambitious of public life, and found the chief enjoyments of society in the small circle of his family and friends. The object of his exertions was usefulness in his profession, and the happiness and improvement of those around him. Exemplary in all the relations of private life, of irreproachable morals; social, benevolent, cheerful, and hospitable, he was tenderly beloved by his family and friends, and was honored by the affectionate esteem and respect of all who knew him." In 1780, he married Anna, daughter of Samuel White, Esq. She was a descendant of Gov. Winthrop, on the maternal side, and was a lady of rare excellence, distinguished for the gifts of her mind and the virtues of her heart.* Dr. Saltonstall died 1815, his widow, 1841. Their children were Leverett, Nathaniel, Richard, Mary Cooke, Anna, Sarah, and Matilda.

Of the sons of Dr. Saltonstall, the eldest was Hon. Leverett, first Mayor of Salem, and United States Senator. "He was," says the article from which we copy, "the worthy descendant of a long line of eminent ancestors, including among them not only SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL, but GOV. JOHN WINTHROP, GOV. EDWARD WINSLOW, and GOV. JOHN LEVERETT. In his veins flowed 'all the blood of all

* Gov. Winthrop's daughter was married to Lieut.-Gov. Symonds,—their daughter Ruth to Rev. John Emerson of Gloucester,—their daughter Mary to Samuel Phillips of Salem,—their daughter Sarah to William White of Haverhill, 1714,—and their son was Samuel, father of Anna White.

the Howards,' and in his character clustered the virtues of all his ancestors."

page 143 HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, LL.D. was graduated at H. C. 1802. "He maintained a high literary rank in a class unusually large, and distinguished for genius and ability. He commenced the practice of the law in 1805, and was soon prominent at the bar. A large and successful professional business opened to him as an able and eloquent advocate, and a learned and faithful lawyer. A high and pure sense of duty, not only to the courts but his clients, presided over his conduct, and secured to him the good reputation of an honest lawyer.

"The confidence and favor of his fellow-citizens called him at an early period of his life to the State and National Legislatures, and in those bodies his unsuspected integrity, enlightened principles, and powerful eloquence, gave him merited consideration and influence. He was also elected and served as Mayor of Salem, on the adoption by that town of the city charter.

"His private life was an example and illustration of the social and domestic virtues. He was just, kind, disinterested, frank, magnanimous and honorable—bountiful to the poor, and an ardent friend and liberal benefactor of institutions of learning and charity. Mr. Saltonstall was known as a personal and political friend of Henry Clay." He was born June 13, 1783, and died May 8, 1845. He married, 1811, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sanders. Their children are Ann, Elizabeth, Caroline, Lucy Sanders m. to I. F. Tuckerman of Boston; and Leverett, lawyer in Boston, H. C. 1844, m., 1854, to Rose, daughter of John C. Lee, Esq. of Salem.

Nathaniel, merchant, 2d son of Dr. Nath. and Anna White, was born 1784, d. 1835. He married Caroline, dau. of Thomas and Eliz. Sanders, 1820. Their dau. Catherine Pickman m. May, 1846, Dr. Edward B. Peirson of Salem. Elizabeth, another dau., m. 1852, George Z. Silsbee. The sons, Henry S. and William Gordon, Shipping Merchants of Salem, are unmarried.

Richard, merchant, youngest son of Dr. Nath. and A., born 1794, m. 1821, Margaret Ann Savage of Accomac County, Va. Resided at Baltimore. Had issue. Was lost at sea, about 1834.

Mary Cooke, eldest dau., born 1789, m. 1806, Hon. John Varnum, M. C. Essex. She died 1817. Issue of this marriage still living, Nath. S., John Jay, and Richard S.

Anna, 2d dau. of Dr. Nath. and A., m. Hon. James C. Merrill, Judge of the Police Court, Boston. Children, James m. Jane, dau. of Daniel Hammond, Boston; Anna Saltonstall, and Matilda Elizabeth, unmarried.

Sarah, 3d dau. of Dr. Nath. and A., m. 1816, Isaac R. Howe, Esq., lawyer of Haverhill. Nath. S., son of these, born 1817, Judge of Probate for Essex, m. 1846, Sarah A. Bradley of Roxbury. Other children are Mary Cooke m. James H. Carleton, 1851, William Garland, Francis Saltonstall.

Matilda, 4th dau. of Dr. Nath. and A., born 1796, m. Fisher H. Howe, merchant, New York. She died, leaving one dau., Matilda S., m. to William Gould, merchant, New York.

ANN, (3) the second of the surviving daughters of the Governor, married *John Hubbard, Esq.*, merchant of Boston, son of Rev. William,—the historian of New-England,—by his first wife, Margaret Rogers. He was born at Ips-

wich, about 1648, and died at Boston, 1710, aged 61. His widow survived him till 1717. His mother was sister of Rev. Dr. John Rogers, President of H. C., and great-great-grand-daughter of the Proto-Martyr, in Queen Mary's reign. It will be seen that there have been four intermarriages of the Leveretts with descendants of that celebrated man.* Her father was Rev. Nath. Rogers, born about 1528, educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and a former Rector of Assington, Suffolk, Eng. He was eminent both as a Christian and divine. Of him, Dr. Cotton Mather writes: "I shall do a wrong unto his name, if I do not freely say that *he was one of the greatest men that ever set foot on the American strand*. I may, without injury or odium, venture to compare him with the very best of the true ministry, which made the best days of New-England, and say, he came little if any behind the very chiefest of them all." He died 1655. During his sickness he was full of pleasant conversation, and one of his last acts was to bless the three children of his only daughter, Margaret, Mrs. Hubbard, who had been particularly dutiful to him.

The children of John and Ann (Leverett) Hubbard, were Mary, b. Oct. 25, 1673; Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1675; John, b. Jan. 9, 1677; William, b. Dec. 15, 1678; Nathaniel, b. Oct. 13, 1680; H. C. 1698, a man of superior qualifications, Judge of Court of Common Pleas from 1728 to 1745; Deputy Judge of Admiralty; Counsellor of the Province, 1741; and Judge of Supreme Court, 1745. His son was Hon. Leverett H., H. C., 1742, Judge of Supreme

* John Rogers, educated at Oxford, England, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, suffered martyrdom at Smithfield, 1555. He was, in this reign, the *pioneer* of that "NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS," which numbered in its illustrious and immortal ranks, Bishops Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer. Hence he is called the proto-martyr.

Court, New Hampshire ; Richard, Aug. 27, 1684 ; and Ann, Dec. 5, 1686.

Of Judge Nathaniel, their son, Hutchinson, who knew *ii. 46* him, says, " He was a gentleman of amiable character, who filled the several posts he sustained, with applause." In another connection he remarks that " He shone with peculiar lustre, and inherited his grandfather's virtues, especially his amiable spirit of benevolence." *ii. 147*

MARY,(4) the next daughter of the Governor, and the youngest, married in his lifetime, became, about 1676, the wife of *Paul Dudley*, the youngest son of Governor Thomas Dudley, by his second wife, Catherine. He was born Sept. 8, 1650, was Collector of Customs, and, for a short time, Register of Probate for Suffolk County, and died at Boston, Dec. 1, 1681. The father of Paul, Gov. Dudley, was one of the most distinguished of the Puritan settlers of New-England. He was born at Northamptonshire, Eng., 1576, and was the only son of Capt. Roger Dudley, who was slain in battle about 1586. Thomas, a boy of uncommonly bright parts, was educated in the family of the Earl of Northampton, until of sufficient age to study law. This he did in the office of his mother's relative Sir Augustine Nichols, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He soon attracted public notice, and, in 1597, was commissioned by Queen Elizabeth as a captain, and was sent to Picardy to fight under Henry IV. of France. He held a command at the siege of Amiens. Soon after his return he married Dorothy ———, a gentlewoman of good extraction and estate, and settled in Boston, Eng., to be under the pastoral charge of Rev. John Cotton. In 1630, he emigrated to this country, in the capacity of Deputy

Governor to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Several times after he was elected to the Chief Magistracy. He died in 1653. Among his children were Anne, the poetess, wife of Gov. Bradstreet. Rev. Samuel, who married, first, Mary, dau. of Gov. Winthrop; Patience married to Major-Gen. Denison. Joseph, Governor of Massachusetts, m. to Rebecca, dau. Maj.-Gen. Edw. Tyng; and Paul, Esq., who married, as just stated, Mary, dau. of Gov. Leverett.

The name of the grandfather of Gov. D. is not precisely ascertained. Fair supposition concedes the individual to be "Thomas, son of Sir Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley." He was the first cousin of Edmund Dudley, lawyer and statesman, b. 1462, who m. 1st, Ann Windsor, dau. of Sir Andrews W., and 2d., Elizabeth Grey, dau. of Sir Edw. Grey. He was of course the second cousin, and not, as has been stated, descended from John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, father of Robert, Earl of Leicester, who m. 1st, Amy Robsart. Lord Guilford m. to Lady Jane Grey; and Mary Sidney, mother of the accomplished Sir Philip Sidney. This connection appears from Gov. Dudley's bearing the same arms with the Barons of Dudley, and the Earl of Leicester—while the crescent in his escutcheon helps to confirm his presumed descent from the second son of Baron Dudley of Dudley Castle, Staffordshire. Gov. D. was not unworthy of his high ancestry, in his civil, social or private life. "He was a nursing father to the Christian church. He loved religion and the worship of God, and was exact in the practice of piety, in his person and family, all his life. He lived desired and died lamented by all good men."

The children by the marriage of Paul Dudley and Mary Leverett, were 1. Paul, born at Boston, March 4, 1677, who d. early; 2. Thomas, mentioned in his father's will, Feb. 10, 1681-2; 3. Paul, posthumous, April 26, 1682. Thomas, who was a shipmaster, m. 1705, Abigail, dau. of Capt. Benj. Gillam, and had Abigail, b. 1707. Capt. D. died before 1710, and his widow m. Lieut.-Gov. William Tailer. Paul m. —, and died in about a year after, in 1706. We have found no later history of this line.

MARY LEVERETT, widow of Paul, m., afterwards, Hon. *Penn Townsend*, son of William and Hannah, and was his second wife; Sarah, sister of Hon. Secretary Addington, and grand-daughter of Elder Thomas Leverett, being his first. Judge Townsend's name has been given already, in his prior connection. He was a man of high distinction in the Colony, and held several important offices. He was the great-grandfather of William H. Prescott, LL.D., the Historian. There was no issue by this union. Mary died June or July, 1699; her husband survived her till 1727.

HANNAH,(5) at the time of the Governor's decease was the oldest of his unmarried daughters. Her age, then, was eighteen. She appears by the family record to have married Eleazer Allen, and by the town's, Thomas Davis, son of William by his first wife, Huldah, dau. of Rev. Zechariah Symmes,—Sept. 12th, 1689. In a division of property, Thomas Davis, by right of his wife, shares with Col. Byfield, Elisha Cooke, and the husbands of the other daughters. The issue of this marriage is unknown to us.

REBECCA,(6) the Governor's fifth daughter, born Dec. 5, 1664, married *James Lloyd*, Nov. 3, 1691. He was of an old and highly connected family—a branch, we believe, being of the royal house of Tudor. He emigrated about 1670, died in Boston, 1693. His widow survived him till 1738-9. The issue from this marriage was a daughter, Rebecca, who married Mr. James Oliver, son of Nathaniel, b. 1652, and Elizabeth dau. Capt. Thomas Brattle, H. C., 1676.* The children of James and Rebecca (Lloyd) Oliver, were Mary, b. 1712; Leverett, 1714; Eliza, 1723; James, 1725; and Rebecca, 1721, m. to Samuel Wentworth, Esq., b. 1714, of Portsmouth, N. H. He was great-grandson of Elder William W., of Dover, N. H.,† and Elizabeth, dau. probably of Ezekiel Knight. The father of Samuel was Eben, b. 1677, and his mother, Rebecca, dau. of David Jeffreys, and grand-daughter of Gov. John Usher,‡ of Charlestown, Mass. Samuel and Rebecca had no children. In this connection it may be repeated, that William Oliver, H. C., 1739, nephew of James, m. Rebecca, dau. of John Sale, and grand-daughter of Hon. Penn Townsend, and his wife Sarah, sister of Hon. Secretary Addington. His son, William Oliver, m. two daughters of Andrew Sigourney, Esq. This Sarah was youngest dau. of Anne Leverett, dau. of Elder Thomas. It may also be said that James Oliver, M. D., H. C., 1680, died 1703,§ uncle of the above

* For a brief notice of Mr. Brattle, see note to a letter of Judge Leverett's.

† Elder William W. is ancestor of that excellent lady and celebrated authoress, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, of Hartford, Conn.

Burke, in his *Peerage*, speaking of the Earl of Strafford, Sir Thomas Wentworth, who was beheaded 1641, says, "Of this very illustrious family was William, who emigrated from the county of York, in England, to Boston in America, 1628, and subsequently removed to New Hampshire."

‡ Lieut. Gov. of New Hampshire, 1704. He was a bookseller by profession; d. 1726.

§ A brother of James, M. D., and of Nathaniel, father of James, m. to Rebecca (Leverett) Lloyd, was Daniel, b. 1644. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Andrew,

James,* m. Mercy, dau. of Gov. Simon Bradstreet and wife, Anne, the poetess, dau. of Gov. Thomas Dudley. Their dau. Sarah, m. 1714, Hon. Jacob Wendell, merchant, Judge of Probate, and were parents of Hon. Oliver Wendell, d. 1818, and grand-parents of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet. A daughter of Jacob and Sarah Wendell, Margaret, m. William, son of Col. John Phillips and Mary, dau. of Nicholas and Mary Buttolph. Abigail, younger sister of Mrs. Phillips, m. Knight, Esq., son of Thomas, and nephew of President Leverett.

Mary, dau. of James and Rebecca (Leverett-Loyd) Oliver, b. 1712, married Col. John Wendell, Nov. 11, 1731, Dr. Benj. Colman performing the ceremony. John was grandson of Evert Jansen W., who emigrated about 1645, from Prussia to Albany, where he was Ruling Elder of the old Dutch Church. John, in company with his brother Jacob, already mentioned, and Abraham came to Boston. The three were merchants, partners in business. The son of Abraham W., Major John,† b. 1702, m. 1724, Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Edmund Quincy. Her brother, Josiah, was ancestor of the present Josiah Quincy. The grandfather of Edmund was an ancestor of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.

and sister of Gov. Belcher. These were parents of Lieut. Gov. Andrew and Chief Justice Peter Oliver. Judge Peter m. Mary, dau. of Richard Clarke, and aunt of Lord Lyndhurst. Their son Peter, b. 1741, H. C. 1761, m. Sallie, eldest dau. of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson.

* "*John Leverett*, [afterwards Judge and President], William Brattle, and *James Oliver*, three distinguished scholars, were all born in Boston; educated at the same school; admitted into Harvard College same year; took their degree at the same time; all settled in Cambridge, one an attorney at law, one a clergyman, and one a physician; and all eminent in their professions. The first two were Fellows of the Royal Society in England.

† A dau. of Major John Wendell, Sarah, m. Col. John Gerry of Marblehead, brother of Hon. Elbridge, Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice President of the United States.

Col. John Wendell, husband of Mary [Leverett] Oliver, died 1772. His will, dated 1785, leaves his wife his executrix. He owned real estate called "Stone Raby," in New York, and "Whale Island," in Hudson River. The date of the decease of Mrs. Mary Wendell is not known to us.

SARAH,(7) youngest daughter of the Governor, married Hon. Nath. Byfield,* April 17, 1718. He was the son of Rev. Richard, of the parish of Long-Ditton, in Surrey, who was a member of the famous Westminster Assembly of divines. His mother was a sister of Bishop Juxon, the one, probably, who ministered to Charles I. on the scaffold. He was born in 1653, came to Boston 1674. For several years he represented Bristol, of which he was one of the first settlers, in the General Court. In 1693, he was Speaker of the House, and at various times was a member of the Governor's Council. From 1704 to 1715, he was Judge of the Vice-Admiralty for the Provinces of Massachusetts-Bay, New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island; and again in 1729. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol County during the long period, according to Farmer, of fifty years. Judge Byfield died in

* The first wife of Col. Byfield was Mrs. Deborah Clarke. He was m. to her in 1675. She died 1717. Of the children of this marriage, three died young. The eldest of the survivors m. Edward Lyde, Esq.; the other Lieut. Gov. Tailer,—who also m. the widow of Capt. Thomas Dudley, a grandson of Governor Leverett. A son of Ed. and — (Byfield) Lyde, was Byfield Lyde, Esq., who married a dau. of Gov. Belcher. A dau. of these last m. Hon. George Cradock of Boston, a descendant of Sir Matthew C., first Governor of the Massachusetts Company. Among their children was Deborah, m. to Hon. Robert Auchmuty, a lawyer of Boston and Judge of Admiralty. He possessed fine powers as an advocate, and was associated with John Adams in the defence of Capt. Proctor on his trial for the Boston Massacre, 1770. Judge A. died in England. Hon. George Cradock was Dep. Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty. He died 1771, aged 87, "a gentleman of unblemished character."

Boston, 6th June, 1733, in the 80th year of his age. His wife had preceded him on the 21st Dec. 1730. The funeral sermons of both were preached by Rev. Charles Chauncy. Her funeral is thus noticed in a paper of the day: "Yesterday, Dec. 29, were Buried here the Remains of that truly honourable and devout Gentlewoman, Mrs. Sarah Byfield, amidst the affectionate Respects and Lamentations of a numerous concourse. Before carrying out the corpse, a Funeral Prayer* was made by one of the Pastors of the Old South Church, to whose Communion she belong'd. Which though a custom in the Country towns, is a singular instance in this place, but it's wished may prove a leading Example to the general Practice of so Christian and devout a Custom. The Pall was held up by the Honourable the late Lieut.-Gov. Dummer, with other gentlemen of his Majesty's Council. Among the mourning Relatives went his Excellency Governor Belcher, and His Honour Lieut.-Gov. Tailer, followed by a long line of persons of distinction."

Col. Byfield was deeply interested in all the agitations and conflicts of the day. He devoted to the success of his party those powers, which otherwise directed would have made him a happier and far more useful man. "Like other political managers, he encountered much obloquy and bitterness of reproach. He excited the jealousy of Cotton Mather, and was an object of personal hatred and abuse from Jeremy Dummer, the agent of the Province at London. One thing in his character ought not to be omitted, as it indicated a more enlarged and liberal

* The Puritans were so greatly prejudiced against the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, that they rejected every consoling service, even at the burial of their dead. These were carried in silence from the sad house to the yet,—under such circumstances,—sadder grave.

spirit than was generally prevalent in the Province at that time,—his consistent and uniform opposition to the spirit of fanaticism, which displayed itself in the trials and punishment of the unhappy victims of the witchcraft delusion.

He was for many years a member of the Council, and although at the accession of Gov. Dudley seems to have been his friend, yet, in consequence of a harsh and severe reproof from him in open council, on account of some judicial proceedings, he conceived a most implacable hatred towards him, which he carried so far as to attempt to exclude him from his office. This he accomplished.

He had the honor of five commissions for Judge of the Vice-Admiralty from three crowned heads, William, 1697; Ann, 1702, '8, '9; and George II., 1728; was first Judge under our present charter, and never had a decree reversed upon an appeal home to England.

In his pecuniary affairs, he was frugal to parsimony, and though his talents were respectable, they were not of that controlling character that made him a leader among his political associates. Of commanding person, imposing manners, and ardent temperament, he is said to have preserved a large share of public respect, through his long and diversified life.

On his grave-stone was the following inscription, written by Mather Byles, D. D. :—

BYFIELD beneath in peaceful slumber lies,
 BYFIELD the GOOD, the ACTIVE, and the WISE,
 His MANLY FRAME contained an EQUAL MIND,
 FAITHFUL to God, and GENEROUS to MANKIND.
 High in his country's HONOURS long he stood,
 SUCCOURED DISTRESS, and GAVE the HUNGRY FOOD.
 In JUSTICE steady, in DEVOTION warm,
 A loyal SUBJECT and a PATRIOT firm.
 Thro' every AGE his DAUNTLESS soul was try'd,
 GREAT while he lived, but GREATER when he DIED.

It may hardly pass unnoticed in this Memoir, and at this place, the alliance with Governor Leverett of individuals,—patriots, statesmen, men of letters and legal ability,—who ranked with the best New-England names. By a glance at the genealogical table, it will be seen that his children and those of his sister, Ann Addington, with many of their descendants, intermarried, the females with gentlemen incumbents of offices of highest trust, consideration and influence, civil and scholastic; the others with ladies of honorable descent, class and excellence. Such may be viewed, collaterally, a not indifferent evidence of established worth and estimation. Connection with him, it is fair to presume, was regarded as adding dignity to those already dignified through birth, personal merit, or achieved distinctions. This—which of itself is quite unimportant—as, nevertheless, throwing some light on his neglected history, we hope we shall not be thought to overvalue in naming, since, if we learn, by such accessories, expressions of character, as we certainly do gain facts of reputation, they are to be, though not vain-gloriously, presented. Thus the matrimonial relationships of the Addingtons, Davenports, Townsends, Elisha Cookes, Dudleys, Byfields, Hubbards, Lloyds, Peytons, Winsors, Saltonstalls, and later, those of the Denisons, Rogers, Wigglesworths, Winthrops, Buttolphs, Grays, Faneuils, Hutchinsons, Wendells, and other worthy names, attest the justice of his title to renown. It is, indeed, undeniable, that independent of this, those who became the connecting links were—we say of all what we know of some—personally deserving and attractive. Had we no particular knowledge of those to whom we mainly design to refer these remarks, it would be difficult not to believe, that these matrons of our earlier times, were, apart from the influences of social prestige, women of culture

and refinement, adapted to grace the drawing-room, and of intellect and loveliness to cheer the wilderness. We should count ourselves an unfair annalist not to think them entitled to a niche side by side with the Cornelias of ancient story, and the Mary Washingtons of modern. Probably, nobler women in the registry of all time may not be found than these, and others, sharers with them of that illustrious name, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The children of Hudson, son of Sir John Leverett, who lived to marry and leave families, were John and Thomas. The former acquired very great celebrity, the latter died early.

5. 1. 97
HON. JOHN LEVERETT, F.R.S., (8) eldest son of Hudson and Sarah Peyton, was born in Boston, Aug. 25th, 1662. But little is known of his early days, though, from the wish of his grandfather, the Governor, as given in his will, that he "should be brought up to learning," it is inferred that his turn of mind at that date favored such direction. His grandfather's will, if not executed until the day before his death, was probably drawn up at an earlier period, as John was at that time some sixteen or seventeen years of age, and a member of Harvard College; or if finally arranged a few weeks before his death, the wish may have contemplated his professional studies. Much of his early and preparatory education was received at the Boston Latin School, under the celebrated "Master Cheever." He was graduated 1680, and at this, his Baccalaureate, delivered the Latin Salutatory. His Master's degree came in course, and that of Bachelor in Divinity in 1692. He was a Tutor in the Institution and a member of the Corporation in 1685. His tutorship was in the

presidency of Dr. Increase Mather, when a large share of the instruction and government devolved on him.* This was successfully performed. For a short time, he exercised, to the extent of pulpit services, the ministerial office. Allen says, "He received from the gift of God, great powers of mind, which he diligently cultivated,—and was an eminent divine as well as statesman." For reasons unknown to us, he changed his early contemplated service, but did not lose interest in his 'first love.' He was one of the founders of "the Brattle Street Church," and continued a fast friend to religion and religious men, when the honors of the world clustered thick upon him. ✓

Mr. Leverett, after the usual term of legal study, became a practitioner in the courts, and early secured, as we incidentally gather, the position due to his very eminent abilities. He entered heartily upon the engagements of civil life, and soon rose to a height, not always even with fine abilities attained, nor often before toilsome years of service have been passed. In 1700, he resided at Cambridge, and representing that town in the General Court, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. After this, he was chosen a member of the Council, and seems to have enjoyed the public confidence in a high degree. He was appointed Judge of Probate by Gov. Joseph Dudley, with whom he was a great favorite, and to whom he was strongly attached. In 1707, he was selected with Col. Hutchinson, and Col.

* "Engaged as Mather was with his church and the Colony, he never devoted his whole energy to the improvement of the College. The partial attendance of the President was really well and sufficiently made up by the two officers who had the principal charge. Mr. John Leverett and Mr. William Brattle were those successful young men. The former afterwards became eminent in various offices of the Province, especially as President; and the latter was twenty years the minister of the church in Cambridge."

† In 1705, he is appointed by Col. Byfield, Vice-Admiralty Judge.

Penn Townsend, as Commissioner to visit and control the army that had been sent against Port Royal, and had returned as far as Casco, without accomplishing any good by the expedition.* Documents of interest connected with his execution of the various trusts committed to his care, are not at hand for reference. They were probably lost with other family records in the disturbances of the Revolution. Therefore, to our regret, we are compelled to be content with bare recitals of his official rank and service. A sufficiency, however, of allusions to these exists to place him foremost among the greatest minds and purest spirits of his day. It is no hypothesis that both intellectually and morally he touched nothing which he did not adorn. His Christian profession, his committed trusts, his early advancement, his intimate alliance with the good, and wise, and noble, endorse the assertion, that he was one of the few who, as they deck with beauty the age in which they live, leave the stamp of excellence on each service they undertake.

In 1702, while still young, Mr. Leverett was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. We again regret a want of papers to consult, to authorize a particular account of his exercise of this still higher and more honorable office,—but, says Washburn in his *Judicial History*, “he must have held a high rank among the Judges, with whom he was associated, though it is chiefly in connection with his place as President of the College, that his name has come down to posterity.” The fact that he entirely answered the expectation entertained by others of his fitness for it, we have in the uncommon reputation that attaches to his name. Of him, in this honorable posi-

* Vide letters to Mrs. Leverett, on a subsequent page.

tion, and in those that he held precedently, we find the general remark, "he sustained them with dignity, integrity, and the applause of the people."

"JUDEX HONESTUM PRÆTULIT UTILI,
REJECIT ALTO DONA NOCENTIUM
VULTU, PER OBSTANTES CATERVAS
EXPLICUIT SUA VICTOR ARMA."

This is high encomium, coming as it does from an impartial bench, confirmed by the verdict of a jury not slow to reprobate what deserves censure—it may be to condemn what merits praise. To this has been added what might be inferred from his quickly gathered and accumulated laurels, that "he was a brilliant man"—one of those sparkling intellects whose flashes of genius dazzle as they delight.* Yet not brilliant only, but "a man of science, endowed with great powers of mind, conspicuous for his learning, and possessing the somewhat incompatible mental qualities of a sound theologian and able statesman."

"The abilities of Leverett," says President Quincy, "seem to have been of a superior order, which the events of his life had enabled him to improve and refine by an extensive intercourse with books and mankind." Of eminently practical talents, "he knew better than most men what course to shape in difficult times, and how political factions were to be controlled. In all his official relations, his industry, vigor, and fidelity were conspicuous and exemplary. He was a man more actuated by a sense of duty, than by desire of fame, and no important monuments

* Speaking of Pres. Wadsworth, the successor of Pres. L., it is said,—in a memoir of Dr. Colman, after ascribing to the first a very exalted reputation for talents, character, and attainments, "inferior to his predecessor, Leverett, as well in dignity of deportment, as in versatility and brilliancy of talent, he was nevertheless respected and beloved."

of his literary and scientific attainments remain, except such as are identified with the prosperity of the College under his care." Though no works of his are extant for comparison with others, "he may be estimated by what he accomplished, and by the respect and affection he inspired." We may believe his contemporary reputation to have been unexcelled from his admission to membership with the Royal Society of London. This honor has been very infrequently, and, as well known, is with great caution and discrimination conferred. Such criteria can scarcely mislead, and are perhaps the most certain indexes of character, as well as reliable references for the historian.

In the zenith of his fame and popularity, he being then forty-five years of age, JUDGE LEVERETT was elected to the Presidency of Harvard College. That institution was the cherished seat of learning of the country, and the pride and ornament of New-England. He was the eighth in the line of the many celebrities, who have been connected with its highest office, and that position he held from 1707, till his decease in 1724. None other than an uncommon man would have been preferred to a place, which required uncommon abilities to meet with even a fair share of success, and which had aspirants in the most intellectual and cultivated of the day.* He was thought to be that one, and the choice, as the event decided, justified the judgment of the electing body.† In Mr. Pierce's

* It is known that both the Drs. Increase and Cotton Mather desired, at this time, the position.

† The recommendation was accompanied with addresses from thirty-nine ministers. In their paper, these express their "great joy at the choice of Leverett," "their affection and esteem for him," their satisfaction and assurance of his religious learning and other excellent accomplishments for that eminent service; a long experience of which they add, "we had while he was the Senior Fellow of that House;" "and we hope and promise ourselves, through the blessing of the God of our Fathers, to see religion and learning thrive and flourish in that Society, under Mr. Leverett's wise conduct and influence, as much as it ever hath done."

History, is to be found the following glowing eulogy, and of a portraiture so graphic, as almost to bring Mr. Leverett to our personal observation. "He had," says that historian of the College, "a great and generous soul. His abilities were of a very high order, and his attainments profound and extensive. He was well acquainted with the learned languages, with the arts and sciences; with history, philosophy, law, divinity, politics; and such was his knowledge of men and things, that, in almost every difficult and doubtful case, he was resorted to for information or advice. He possessed all those attractions which are conferred by the graces, being, from the sphere in which he always moved, a gentleman as well as scholar, and a man of business. Chief Justice Sewall* speaks of him, at a later date, "as one who had been an ornament to the bench of Justice and Court of Probate, full of sweetness and candor displayed in the government of the College,

* Hon. Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice, b. 1652, H. C. 1671, m. dau. of John Hull, Esq., goldsmith,* and a highly respectable merchant of Boston. From his youth, he was distinguished for his piety, and apparently made it his business—as a true man would and should—to walk humbly and unblameably before God. So much confidence was reposed in his wisdom and discernment, that, in 1701, he was employed as an associate of Hon. Judge Addington, to draw up the statutes for the regulation of Yale College. In his judicial capacity he was a person of remarkable integrity and uprightness. The learned found him an intelligent companion; and ministers of the Gospel a friend and liberal patron. He was eminent for meekness, benevolence and charity. The last year of his life, he distributed, in his zeal for doing good, 400 works on religious subjects. He died 1729-30, in a triumphant hope of immortal glory. A son of the same name m. Rebecca, b. 1681, daughter of Gov. Joseph and Rebecca (Tyng) Dudley. His daughter, Eliza., m. Grove Hirst, Esq., as noticed previously; and their daughter, Jane (Sewall) Hirst, Rev. Addington Davenport, D.D., first Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and great-great-grandson of Elder Thomas Leverett.

* The professional titles of the 17th century do not always indicate the employment, as obtains among us. The merchant of those days was the shop-keeper of our own. The chirurgion or barber, was the surgeon. The goldsmith, the banker or financier. As in the case to which this note directs, Hon. John Hull, to whose name, as designating his business, goldsmith is commonly appended, was not that artisan, but Master of the Mint and Treasurer of the Colony.

tempered by convenient severity." We derive elsewhere that he was one in whom met that affectionateness of nature and gentle sympathy, which always win love and conciliate regard.

These testimonials from sources unbiassed by the influences of relationship, place full in view one, we are prepared to believe, worthy of the high fame and station he acquired. Of few men in any age or best condition of life, could so much, with exact fidelity, be said. Generally, there is something behind the curtain to disparage the merit of the public excellence, or diminish the beauty of the public character. Generally, there are flaws, which, if in the great thoroughfare of exhibition not discerned, detract from the symmetry we are privileged to think may and does, in some cases, exist in our frail humanity. Pride of birth,—pride of intellect,—pride of honors,—pride of station,—or, what is more common and disgraceful, pride of purse—that meanest but commonest pride in the category of human shame and degradation,—in some of their subdivisions, are alloys to the gold. We have found nothing to indicate the existence of these defects in the reputation of Judge Leverett. While good descent, and mind, and dignities, and stand, and possessions were not wanting to him, they were lost in the light of a brighter excellence. We are assured that in this lay the secret of much of that greatness, which adorns his name. He was in private the identical one that the world knew and revered. What was said of Marcus Cato applied to him, "*Qui nunquam recte fecit ut facere videretur, sed quia aliter facere non poterat.*" The outward was the fac-simile of the inner life. Nothing was occasionally assumed to gain an end, or laid aside to promote a purpose. We do not offer to say he was faultless,—that were to assert he was not vested like other men. Our simple

meaning is, his was the elevated nature, that, content to appear just what it is, kneels at no altar to gain the gift which is yielded to a prostituted subservience alone.

We may have said enough in this connection for the purpose of our memoir. Yet have we quoted a mere fragment of what has been written in his praise. Perhaps the following tribute from the eulogy of the distinguished man, who, some century later, filled the same illustrious seat, may not be inappropriately introduced. "From the academic habits of his early life and his subsequent acquaintance with the world, Leverett was eminently qualified to take the management of the College. In the offices of Judge, Legislator, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, his capacity for business, and intellectual labor was known and highly appreciated." "He was," says another, "a man of courage, resolution, and firmness, as well as learning. No difficulties discouraged him, and when he was engaged in any affairs of importance, he encountered them with cheerfulness, and by his perseverance and diligence effected what would have been impossible to minds of feebler texture. When his object could not be accomplished, he yielded without disquietude. At the head of the University he was respected, for he possessed personal dignity and a talent for government. There was a majesty in his speech, behavior and countenance,* which secured the reverence of all who conversed with him, and impressed the youth who were subject to his authority with awe, yet he did not lose their affections, for his dignity was not the offspring of pride. He was a good man of a holy life, but placed religion not so much in forms, as in the weightier matters of faith, righteousness and love. In his care of the

* It is to be regretted that no portrait of President Leverett exists,—or has been discovered.

College, he was indefatigable, and it flourished much during his presidency. He was its glory, and the ornament of his country."

The remarks of Quincy and others show, that the results of his connection with the College amply sustained the anticipations that had been indulged of his success by those familiar with his character, and the circumstances of his life. Elliott in his history confirms this fact in the annexed passage. He says, "one of the earliest effects of the devotion of this eminent man to the education of young persons at Cambridge was the increase of those who resorted to Harvard College for instruction. Notwithstanding the recent establishment of Yale, the average number in the classes was more than doubled in President Leverett's time; and it reached a point that was not greatly surpassed for more than half a century. It was a period too of financial embarrassment and even of distress, so that the growth of the College must have been in spite of many adverse circumstances." We transcribe again that "his presidency was one of the most interesting periods in the history of the institution, and was distinguished by his ability and success," for the long time of above sixteen years.

President Leverett's administration was happier for the College than for his own personal comfort and financial interests. His time and talents were committed to the welfare of the institution, but though so admirably qualified "by knowledge, skill, and wisdom," by versatility of talent, and by accuracy and range of information on all subjects, he, besides the constantly recurring and unavoidable discomforts of the place,—easily understood by those who have had the care of young men,—was subjected to other and severer trials. In his endeavor to keep the College to the terms of its charter, in opposition to those who sought

for it a more sectarian tone, than that allowed, he maintained unwaveringly his views, but at the cost of narrowed means and disappointments. Less scrupulousness in a subserviency to some factions of the day would have avoided these addresses. But Mr. Leverett had inherited a nature that declined the prostitution of his sense of right for needful emolument, or popular applause. That nature, too, Christianly moulded and urged, could not abandon the high influences which impelled its manly course. Nevertheless, the opposition exerted to break the spirit, that would not from regard to duty be controlled, must have been keenly felt by him, who was the acknowledged "glory of the College, and ornament to society,"—who had done no common service "to advance the glory of God and the good of the people,"—who had stood "a main pillar in church and state,"—an "honor to his country—a faithful friend and father—a careful guide and guardian, and in no little measure the crown and glory of his Alma Mater." It must have touched a sad chord in the bosom of a man "equally distinguished for his learning, sound judgment, uprightness, theological knowledge, and unaffected piety," to be dealt with, as men of unintellectual developments and coarser feelings are. With such character, such conceded abilities, and adaptedness to the place he filled, we read with surprise that his applications to the Legislature for an increase of salary,* were unheeded; and with regret that to sustain himself in his sixteen years of efficient duty, he was forced, for the creditable support of his family, to sink the yearly rent of his own estate,† and fall in debt

* His salary was £150 per annum.

† Pemberton's, now George's Island, with other valuable property, was owned by Pres. Leverett and his brother Thomas' heirs, in 1709. In 1725, it was held by his daughter Sarah, afterwards Mrs. Wigglesworth; Mary, widow of Col. Denison; and Knight L., their cousin.

£100 every year of his presidency. At his death, to meet the deficit thus made, of above £2000, his children were compelled to sell the mansion-house of Gov. Leverett, at Boston, which had descended to them from their great-grandfather.

"It would have been grateful," says Quincy, "to have left this last-mentioned feature [the closing grant to the last petition to the Legislature], in the oblivion to which it well deserves from its character to be assigned. But public bodies acting in subserviency to the corrupt propensities, or party passions of the day, are only amenable to a returning sound state of public opinion. And the sole control upon such bodies is identified with the certainty that sooner or later, history, in the exercise of an inexorable fidelity, will drag the meanness or injustice of power, whether of one or many, to receive its ultimate reward of disgrace from her tribunal."

President Leverett was, as before stated, the intimate friend of Gov. Joseph Dudley, and used his influence to render popular and effective that magistrate's administration. We find a hint of this connection, and allusion showing animosity towards Mr. Leverett, in the following extract from the diary of Cotton Mather.* "I received a visit from Gov-

* Cotton Mather lost much popularity in his later days. He had been highly revered, but though a good man, his want of judgment, and his free and unmerited aspersions of people, when they did not defer to his opinions, lessened him in the estimation of contemporaries, as this course, in the judgment of posterity, has materially impaired his fame. A hypochondriac at times—he reflects, in an underhand manner, a method common with him, upon Pres. Leverett, and this in the face of testimony that contradicted his assertions. His animadversion, as he might have anticipated, recoils upon himself "as a preposterous libeller." The fact is, according to Quincy, "the election of Judge Leverett was a grievous disappointment to Increase and Cotton Mather both. Father and son "had anticipated that the choice would have fallen upon one or other of them. Between them there was no rivalry. For the disappointment of both they were not prepared. Their indigna-

ernor Dudley,* June 16, 1702." In the course of a familiar conversation he said to his Excellency, "I am humbly of opinion that it will be your wisdom to carry an indifferent hand towards all parties, and give occasion to none to say that any have monopolized you, or that you take your measures from them alone. I should approve it, if any other should say, by no means let the people have cause to say, that you take all your measures from the two Mr. Mathers. By the same rule I may say without offence, by no means let any people say, that you go by no means in your conduct but by Mr. Byfield's† and Mr. Leverett's. This I speak not from any personal prejudice against the gentlemen; but from a due consideration of the disposition of the people, and as a service to your Excellency." This private conversation being repeated to Judges Byfield and Leverett, increased their prejudice against the Doctor; as the relation of his confidential advice, drew from him, upon the communicative Governor, a severe rebuke.

In his administration, important questions bearing on the welfare of the College were agitated. It is not within the scope of a brief memoir like this to notice these, and

tion was excited against Dudley [the attached friend of Leverett], who, as they thought, had buoyed up their hopes until he had arranged measures and agents to insure defeat." "The great misery," says a writer in the *Hist. Coll.*, vol. ii., 4th sect., 129 page, "of Cotton Mather, was his vanity; and this gangrene first applying to his literary, then to his social, may ultimately have tainted his moral reputation in the judgment of his fellow-citizens."

* Of Gov. Joseph Dudley, Bancroft speaks unfavorably, but a contemporary, quite perhaps as well qualified to decide as the later historian, says, "he was a man of rare endowments and shining accomplishments—a singular honor to his country. He was early its darling, always its ornament, and in age its crown. The scholar, the divine, the philosopher and the lawyer all met in him." He died at Roxbury, April, 1720, in his 73d year, and was interred in the sepulchre of his father, with all the honors and respect his country could exhibit.

† Judge Byfield, husband of Sarah Leverett, a daughter of the Governor.

we therefore merely allude to one of them to introduce the following remark. "It will be," observes Mr. Elliott a historian of Harvard, "regarded as fortunate that the first discussion of this subject arose during his official term. His high character, and the wide-spread reputation he enjoyed, gave him a weight with the community which few of his "fellows" have ever had, while his personal connection with the College as a student and officer, added authority to his views. It is no injustice to any of the distinguished men who have held the same office either before or after him to say, that he has not been surpassed in learning, wisdom, and general fitness for the place, by the most illustrious of those who have occupied the same chair." This estimate, expressed by a competent and impartial pen, may be reckoned the climax of praise. Its value is seen in the fact, that among those who have ably filled the presidency of Harvard College, there are, as a galaxy of planets, *currus emeriti*, the accomplished Kirkland, the statesman Quincy, the orator Everett, and the historian Sparks.

The death of this great and good man was sudden and unexpected, and, what scarcely requires to be said of one so eminent and useful, deeply lamented. From statements in the bill of his physician, Dr. Henry Hooper, it appears that his health, the last few years of his life, had considerably suffered. In 1722, he was in Boston under the treatment of Dr. Boylston. After this, "he comes up again" to Cambridge, "and complains that he is sick at stomach and has asthma." Notwithstanding the "recovery" spoken of by Dr. H., it is presumed that his disease had become very deeply seated, for "on the Lord's day morning, 3d May, 1724, he was found dead in his bed. The night before, he had retired complaining of slight indisposition. But the appointed time had come, and the angel

of the grave could no longer spare. It is pleasant to believe that his lamp was trimmed and burning, and himself ready for the call—"come up hither." We can, without violence to the reality, think that he lay down that night committed for life or death to him "who by his death hath destroyed death, and by his rising to life again, hath restored to us everlasting life." The communings of his last moments may have been and doubtless were something like this: "I shall soon, very soon know what the childhood of a new existence is. I shall soon be clothed in the vesture of immortal youth. I shall soon attain to the stature of a *perfect* man in Christ Jesus. I shall soon be with those who came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. I shall soon be where they hunger no more, nor thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat; where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, nor any more pain." And then—

"Like a shadow thrown
Softly and lightly from a passing cloud,
Death fell upon him."

President Leverett died at the age of 62. In the character given of him at Cambridge, after his decease, Rev. Dr. Appleton says, "that for more than forty years he shone with near a meridian lustre; the morning of his life being so bright, that it shone like noon, and now his sun seems to have gone yet down at noon, such being his vigor and brightness." Flint's Funeral Oration ascribes to him Aristotle's words to Plato:

"HIC JACET HOMO, QUEM NON LICET, NON DEBET IMPIIS VEL
IGNORANTIBUS LAUDARE."

His remains* were interred in the Cambridge burial ground, near the Colleges, and not far from the present Episcopal Church. The slab, still in good preservation, with the family arms,† has the following Latin inscription :

Hic jacent Reliquiæ Honoratiss. et Rev. admodum Dom.

JOHANNIS LEVERETT Armig.

qui Majoribus oriundus

illustribus, illustrius nomen reddidit quàm accepit.

Virtus et Pietas, Sapientia et Gravitas juventuti fuêre

Laurea, nec non Senectuti Corona. Majestas et Autoritas in oculo,
voce, vultu ; Benignitas et Humanitas in corde resederunt ; in

Secundis moderatus, in Adversis constanti et infracto fuit animo.

Maritus et Pater amantissimus, amicis dulcis et fidus, pru-

dens Consiliarius, fortis Auxiliarius. Linguarum et

Artium Academicarum inter peritissimos nec

minus in Jurisprudentia et Theologia

quàm in Philosophia conspicuus.

Omnes fere Honoris gradus conscendit et ornavit. Juvenem admo-
dum mirata est et plausit Academia Tutorem primum et Socium ;

ut et postea Communium Domus Prolocutorem, De Probatione

Testamentorum judicem, et in Superiori Tribunali Justitia-

rum ; Regi a consiliis assistentem et in variis Legati-

onibus honorificis et momentosis sagaciter et integrè

versantem, contemplata est universa Patria.

Tandem Collegii Principalis et Societatis Regiæ Socius cooptatus Scholæ

Prophetarum ad annos sedecim pari Autoritate et Lenitate

præsidebat : donec morte instantaneâ Deo visum sit

a Filiis Prophetarum Dominum e Lecto et

Somno in cælum assumere, Maii III^o

MDCCXXIV. Æt. LXII.

* The last charge in Dr. Hooper's bill is for "embowelling, £5.0.0."

† Vide Genealogical Table.

President Leverett was twice married. His first wife was Mrs. *Margaret Berry*, widow of Capt. Thomas.* He was united to her by Dr. Cotton Mather, 25th Nov., 1697, when he had reached the mature age of 35. This lady, to whom, by his letters,—some few of which we give,—he appears to have been deeply attached, was dau. of Dr. John Rogers,† a former President of Harvard College, by his wife Elizabeth, the only daughter of Major-General Daniel Denison,‡ by his wife Patience Dudley, dau. of Gov. Thomas. The father of Mrs. Leverett was great-great-grandson of the Martyr. Among her brothers elsewhere named as having connection with members of the Leverett family, yet to be mentioned, was Rev. John of Ipswich, who m. in 1691, Martha Whittingham, a descendant of William W.§ Dean of Durham, and his wife *Katherine Calvin*, sister of the Reformer JOHN CALVIN of Geneva. Mrs. Leverett, from all we can collect, was an interesting lady, worthy of the affectionate nature and gentle spirit of her noble husband. We insert a letter of hers to a friend, which, besides giving some light to the family history, will be read with the interest that attaches to the familiar correspondence of olden time. It was evidently written with no expectation that it would have other than the life of a day. A foot-note marks the date 1716.

* Thomas Berry, H. C. 1685.

† Vide a subsequent page.

‡ Vide a subsequent page.

§ William Whittingham, in the reign of Queen Mary, fled from England and became pastor of the Church at Geneva. He m. Katherine, sister of the celebrated John Calvin. Afterwards he became Dean of Durham (1563), through the influence of his friends the Earls of Warwick and Leicester. This excellent man died 1579. His remains lie in Durham Cathedral, where his monument is still to be seen.

MADAME,

I have the favor of yours of March and April before me, for which I return my most hearty thanks, and cannot easily express the satisfaction and pleasure in the peculiar honor done me, in inviting to a correspondence so agreeable and profitable to me, for you are so perfect a mistress of your pen, & write with such an obliging air of freedom & friendship, that I am ready to think myself much nearer allied to you than I am; however, madam, I have ye vanity to think our souls are near of kin, which emboldens me to write with greater freedom to you. I have sent your Letters to my mother, who has not been with me this summer, and commands me to give her hearty service to yourself & Mr. Young & all your children, with thanks for your kind Letters & bids me tell you she is not able to write herself, but shall always rejoice to hear of the welfare of you and yours. She has sent you a lock of her hair in exchange for yours, which she highly values. We are all sorry to hear of the declining state of Mr. Young's health & the indisposition of our kinsman Denison, but hope our good God will be better to you than your fears, or however he shall please to deal with you, give you a heart to submit to his wise disposal, who knows what is best for us & ours. I am ashamed to think how little I can practise what I write, & what a poor proficient I am in ye school of affliction. I have now lived more than fifty years in ye world & have had experience in ye various changes and vicissitudes of it. I was married something above thirty years ago to Mr. Berry, a very worthy man & a good husband. He was brought up at our College, afterwards commander of a good ship, in which he lost his life in a fight with a French Privateer. He lived beloved & died lamented. I had by him two sons & two daughters. Ye two first I

buried, ye other son & daughter are living and married. She has had one child & lost it. There was I left a sorrowful young widow, ready to think I should never see good days again, but God who is rich in mercy has taken care of me and mine. I was married again within two years to Mr. Leverett, a bachelor, a gentleman, who might have pretended to any young lady in New-England, yet found something agreeable & run ye risque of that fatal proverb (and I hope saw it confuted) that he which marieth a widow with two children marries three [thieves?].* He was ye eldest grandson of Governor Leverett, spent 21 years at our College, ye greatest part of it ———. We have been married just upon twenty years. The first ten, Mr. Leverett was employed in the principal posts and most important services of ye civil government of this province, ye last ten in ye station which he now holds, which has been most agreeable to me, because he is more constantly at home with me. I have had by him eight children, have buried of them three sons & three daughters, have only two daughters remaining, one fifteen, ye other sixteen years of age. These have been ye various dispensations of ye divine providence towards me, & O that Judgments may drive me & mercy draw me nearer to him, who is ye wise disposer of all things. [M. L.]

The following letters, written very hastily, and for the eye alone of his wife, we give, as incidentally confirming our statement of his character, as well as to preserve from loss. They will be read by the family with deep interest. It will be noticed that they were sent, while he was a Commissioner to regulate the Port-Royal Army :—

* Words lost or blurred in MS.

MY DEAREST,

I have but just time to write three lines by Mr. Boardman to tell you we are quite well, and under a very good gale, by the Brewster's. Hope by to-morrow morning to be at Casco. Love me and Remember me. Give my duty to Mad^m Rogers* and bless the Dear Birds in the name of

My dearest, your

Broad Sound,

Affectionate LEVERETT.

July 3d, 1707,

5 minutes past one afternoon.

To Mrs. Margaret Leverett, Cambridge.

Casco Bay, July 8, 1707.

MY DEAREST,

We are got safe, thro' the wonderfull goodness of God, to this Harbour. On Saturday, we bore away about 6 hours for Cape Cod to discover, and, if it might have been, to have decoyed a French Privateer supposed to be about that Cape. After that, stood our proper course, without any advantage that day. Sabbath-day morning we were up with the Isle of Shoals. About the beginning of our forenoon services, we were alarmed from our lookout at the main-top and made all ready to receive a Sail, that bore down upon us from the westward. At midnight, we met the Galley (and Capt. Blew,) that went out of this port, the Evening before. He came on board about one of ye clock, and told us all were well, and continually expecting us here. When Capts. Southward and Blew left us, we went to sleep, and were all fast in o^r Cabin, till roused by the Ship's striking upon a Rock, about three or four miles S. E. of Cape Elizabeth, the Westernmost Cape of this Bay. This Rock is but now found out by our danger, and

* Madam Rogers, his mother-in-law, widow of Dr. John, President of Harvard College.

will be called Alden Rock. Wee lay beating and thumping upon this hard bed from five to forty minutes past six of the clock, and were almost reduced to despair of the Ship. The officers of the vessel urged our throwing over the Guns, but it pleased God at length to direct to our throwing out our anchor on the Larboard bow, and so we hows'd her off, which is by the wonderfull good Providence of God, and to be always acknowledged with thankfulness. We got into this port about one, and soon after dinner, had all the General Officers on board, with the Commander of Her Majesty's Ship, the Deptford, and the other Commanders of other Ships of War here. We discoursed with the officers of the Army by themselves, and opened our Commission; told them what we expected from them, and what they ought to demand from the Officers under them, and they again from the Souldiers. The Officers expressed their willingness to obey. We have also this day had the Captains with us, who say they are ready to go back to Port-Royal, and that they were neither beat off, nor frighted away. We think it not proper to discourse of past matters, tho' we see they feel the Impression of our people's talk at home. This day, we rallied both Regiments, wh. we hope are reduced to pretty good order. We have lightened our Ship, and shall lay her a shoar to morrow, to search her bottom, which will retard us two days at least. I am now in good health, thank God. Nothing so irksome to me as my distance from my dearest Peggy. Present my service to Mr. Brattle,* and all friends; my duty to Madame Rogers. I will write to Mr. Brattle a line, if I can gain time, but

* This probably was Thomas Brattle, Esq., H. C. 1676, an opulent merchant, the brother of Rev. William. Thomas was distinguished among his contemporaries for his "intellectual powers and scientific attainments;" "a great ornament," writes Judge Sewall, "to our College, on account of his eminent learning, especially in the mathematics."

must refer him to you, tho' y^r prudence will keep particulars at all times from being common. I pray God keep you, my dearest, and every one of our Lambs. Remember always and Love,

My dearest, Your affectionate LEVERETT.

P. S. Give my service to Mr. Boardman, Mr. Manning, Aaron Boardman, Josiah Parker. Hope all our other Cambridge pple are well. At the next review of our people, I hope we shall have fair weather, (for to day we went ashoar in a very hard rain) and then I shall take particular notice of Danl. Gookin &c. Pray God in his good time send us a happy and joyfull meeting.

I am, Dearest, Your LEVERETT.

Casco-Bay, July 11, 1707.

MY DEAREST,

Our Ship lyes ashoar still, and we have not attained the knowledge of all her wounds. What we have discovered are not desperate. This day the Enemy appeared upon Hog Island, on the other side of the harbour, shot three of our pple, and scalped them, barbarously mangling their bodys. Two are carryed off. The Enemy is judged to be about 120. The people that pursued them and came nearest told 26 Cannoos. We are sending out a Commanded party, a second time, to discover them. The various frowns of Providence upon this affair make us cloudy and keeps us humble. May it be such a humility, under the mighty hand of God, that shall usher in an exaltation in God's time. Remember, love and pray for,

My dearest, Yo^r solicitous

LEVERETT.

P. S. Present my service to Mr. Brattle and lady, duty to Mad^m Rogers, love and tenderness to the dear Children.

Casco-Bay, July 15, 1707.

MY DEAREST,

I wrote a few lines the 11th inst., which I send with this, because we were obliged to stop the Expresses, y^t we then intended sending. Our Ship has been upon the ground and thoroughly searched, and no great damage has happened, and we hope her safe. We have her afloat again, and are now ready to sail, as to our Ship. We have drudged every day since we have arrived here, fair means having very little effect upon a gainsaying, mutinous and rebellious pple, who never yet have had any Government over them. We have now besides four Indians in chains for deserting; eight others, some Indians, most English, in safe custody for their subscribing and presenting mutinous Lybels. Yesterday we had a Review of the Regiment, and embark'd all of them to about 50 or 60 that are rambling in disorder upon an Island near us. The pple heard our talk wth silence, but the Impressions are much the same that it left upon the rocks, that were by us. Instead of a shout like men ready for the battel, we had nothing, but a low, dull, hollow murmur, "home, home." We have used all the fair means imaginable by us, without the effect we pray'd for and desired. We are thinking of severer measures. What the issue of our affairs will be, God only knows. We are all in good health, thro' the goodness of God, & have been carry'd thro' the fatigue hitherto, tho' with little advancement of o^r affairs yet with sedateness of temper. I have but little time to write particular letters. You must excuse me to Mr. Boardman ys time, & thank him for his from Boston. I thank God for your health, and all wth you, and particularly acknowledge the divine goodness in sustaining you. I humbly begg always that the Everlasting

arms may be underneath you. I shall take care of myself, that I may be again happy wth you, when God shall please. Pray present my duty to Madam Rogers, & thank her in my name that she gives you her Company in my absence. I can't name every body, but present my service to the Gentlemⁿ at College, & every body in town to wh^m 'tis due, Madam Oliver by name.* Unless we have a new body of men, or a miracle be wrought, our returne must not be long. Let nobody see this article. I pray God that these may be the last Rebels & Mutineers in New-England. I pittie this poor Country. I would fain write a line to Mr. Brattle, and must therefore only add my humble supplications to God to take us and ours into his most gracious protection.

My dearest,

Your most affectionate

32 have deserted since
we have been here.

J. LEVERETT.

Casco-Bay, July 24, 1707.

MY DEAREST,—This morning a little before day the Express from the Government arrived here, but I want the Refreshments of yours, which are always my best and dearest Temporal Consolations, but never more nor so necessary as now. We had the signal for sailing the last Friday, but were prevented by the rebellion of the Indians on board two Brigantines, who hinder'd the Sailors from heaving up their anchor. We are in so miserable confusion, that unless Almighty God appear even to almost a

* Madam Oliver was probably the widow of James, M. D. She was daughter of Gov. Bradstreet, and mother of Sarah, wife of Hon. Jacob Wendell. Vide a previous page.

miracle, we have but little hope of bringing our affairs to any tolerable much less desirable issue. With God all things are possible, and in His hands are the hearts of both high and low. We must not despair, & I hope God enables me to say and write to you,—I will hope & trust in Him always. On the mount of difficulty w^h we are almost, if not altogether at the top of, Almighty power, wisdom & goodness are most illustrious in their appearance. We have,—after a world of patience, tenderness and lenity, w^h (besides the temper of some folks) has been used to an home-sick crew,—been obliged to hold a Court Martiall, & poor Serg^t Tho^s Durgée is the first man that has been try'd, sentenced and [punished] for Mutiny and Sedition in the Company he belongs to. When he was first brought before us, I told him I was sorry his fortune instead of being the first man shot by the Enemy at Port-Royal, should be the first, that sh^d be hanged or shot for a Mutineer. He was very penitent and submissive, & thankfully received the sentence of sitting on the main yard-arm, and being whipped thirty stripes round the fleet, when [it was decided] he should not be hanged or shott. The immediate execution somewhat allay'd the distemper, which, tho' it shows not itself so fierce, yet it inwardly remains. We have a very hard task, but must drudge on. We hope for relief only from heaven, & it may be God may hear the united prayers of his distress'd people. It is now a time if ever to keep up the hands of prayer, and it behooves every body to raise pillars of faith to support those hands. Pray God increase y^r & our faith, inspire with wisdom, and sustain, & according to the difficulties and dangers, raise the courage of,

Dearest Peggy,

Your entirely affectionate

J. LEVERETT.

Passamaquoda, August, 1707.

MY DEAREST PEGGY,—I have both Mr. Brattle's in his own, & your name of the 22nd, and your dear lines of 25th past now before me. I most humbly adore the divine goodness for the measure of health we are favoured with, both at home & abroad, and that Peggy's indisposition went over so soon. I thank Madam Rogers for her tender remembrance of me, and every body that does remember us at the throne of grace. Never any, or such as have had the management of affairs in this age at least of the world, stood in more need of the most importunate supplications for heaven's aid than we do. May the good God keep up your hands & hearts in fervent devotion, & the Almighty Lord of heaven and earth erect & steady us in our duty here. The deadness of our people, the dullness of our officers, & the ungovernableness of the soldiers, cloud our affairs not a little. It would be a dawning of light upon our darkness, if the powers at home would somewhat more vigorously exert themselves. I am glad that God is pleased to uphold the faith of so many there. My Dear, we left Casco Bay the 25th past, with little wind. We sail'd that day, & the next I had the view of the Islands along shore,—our Territory of Muscongus.* Sabbath day and Monday were exceedingly foggy, with little or no wind, and a heavy sea, w^h kept Mr. Manning & Bunker close in the cabin. Tuesday morning, we came up with M^t Desart, where, if the fogg had lasted, we should have harboured, but having a fair wind & good gale, we laid along-shore, until Wednesday morning, about eight o'clock, when we strove for this harbour of Passamaquoda, and were almost

* Muscongus, &c., was the grant to the family, as before named.

all day turning up into it. About sunset or little after, some went on shore & brought off from one of the Islands a family of 9 French pple. This is the place of rendez-vous.

* * * * Pray present my duty to Madam Rogers, my tender, affectionate, paternal love to every one of the dear children, my regards to dear Mr. Brattle & lady, Madam Oliver, Col. Foxcroft and lady, to Mr. Boardman & wife, & to every body, as if named. I have the letter, Mr. Flint, Mr. Brattle & Col. Byfield clubbed to send me, w^h I thank them for, & will endeavour to make my compliments to them. * * * * I can't mention every-body, to whom I would express my regards, but Mr. Remington and Whiting you may look upon as always in my letters, as if named. The gentlemen present their service to you. The Rev. Mr. Bridge is very discreet, and I have great comfort in his company, and no little help in our affairs. The Gov^r hopes twenty days may finish our business at Port-Royal. I shall be impatient to be with you, but I labour to finish this service, and will wait the pleasure of our good God, in whom I hope and trust, to give me the opportunity to present you with my dearest soul.

Your most affectionate,

And entirely your

J. LEVERETT.

P. S. Col. Appleton is well, and sends service to Madam Rogers.

Port-Royal, Augst 15, 1707.

MY DEAREST,—We left Passamaquoda harbour, and my last to you was dated the 9th. The next day we gained this port, and Indeed the basin that received us first — is a noble harbour. When we passed above Goat Island, we were let into a delectable River, and about two miles

above, where the Fleet anchored, there is a proud Eminence, on which the strong hold of the Edomites, or the Tower of the sons of Jebus stands. Were the subjects of the Great Queen Anne the possessors of it, it would have afforded us a most agreeable prospect. However, though it is in the hands of the Enemy, and the sides of the banks of the River are their extended arms, yet it can't take away utterly the pleasantness of the view. Nevertheless, my dear, tho' y^e prospect charm'd my cares and thoughtfulness of my post, yet it could not allure my thoughts nor remembrance off you, the dearest and best landskip in the world, in my eye. May it please Almighty God in his good time to cast my cares and solitudes in your tender and dear entertainments.

The most difficult and the most successless service in the world has been imposed upon me. Nothing, I fear, can be compared with the difficulty, but the dishon^r, that will, unless an infinitely mercyfull providence interpose, redound to my poor Country & Countrymen, from this popularly insisted on design and Expedition. I expect no honour to myself, nor ever did, and I am in no terrour of any dishonour singly, because I have diligently and carefully, though unsuccessfully, as yet, attended to the duties of my station. Altho' I am the least of the number sent out, I may without vanity, and it will be acknowledged, and — can be demonstrated, that I have laboured and drudged, both in thought and deed, more than others. But that which is more than all to me, I have learned more of myself, and more of other men than ever on any occasion. I have experienced more of the operations and influences of the Most High Gov^r of the World, and am taught more the duty of adoring the Divine footsteps; and the necessity of depending for every thing upon the all-

governing providence,—for supports under pressing difficulties, openings under and in the middel of environing pplexitys and intricate Labyrinths,—all owing unto the only wise and Almighty Jehovah.—Disappointments and frustrations of w^h I have seen not a few in our affairs, and in them so manifestly the finger of God, have their lessons, as well as the more pleasing compliances of divine providence with our plans and prejudgments. May I never forget the left, no more than the right hand of the Most High.

At our first arrival, we drew out five companies to take necessary posts on the north side of this River, but were prevented by a severe storm of wind, thunder, and then rain—the wind and rain continued until midnight. The next day every body and thing was ready to be disposed on the land, and the men were got on the ground. Our stores, both for the covering and subsisting the forces, and annoying the Enemy, were to be transported up the river, and to pass the shott of the battery and fort, under the covert of the night. At the time appointed, * * * I took our pinnace, and the Captain of the ship offer'd his services to accompany me, and went myself round to rouse and push forward the enterprise, [but] he who holds the winds in his fists, vouchsafed not to open the least passage to breathe upon our intentions. It proved a stark calm, and so this night passed without effort, but our forces gained the posts assigned them after a fatiguing march in the night. Capt. Studley figur'd the service and hon^d himself, and obliged us, though we have not wanted our difficulty in steering that gentleman. The next day [foul] weather came up, and the late restrained winds were by the only Master of them released, but they were pointed right in our faces; the clouds were broached, and dis-

charged their wind and water for twenty hours together.
* * * * This defeated our endeavours the second night, and indeed we have not had the winds favourable to our designs and necessity, for this night service, since,—by which Almighty God has been pleased to break the whole of our measures, to our great mortification. The before decayed spirits of our men are more deeply depressed by it, and their health impaired by the extremity of weather, and the want of necessary change of clothes. We are already in Sept. weather, and verily last Wednesday evening was as our November used to be at home. The enemy have made their advantage of our disappointments, and gained the point we should have made our own, if we had not been frowned upon from above. They have cannonaded and bombarded our lowest quarters very hotly, but the effect has been the loss of only one man, Lt. Gage, Capt. Boynton's next officer.

Wednesday, a mad fellow, call^d Andrew Mansfield, a sailor, drew seven more into a disorderly plundering of a Garden, without the lines, and at a distance from the outmost Guards of the upper quarter, and, whilst they were ravaging it, were surrounded by a number of St. John's Indians, and every one killed and scalped. The enterprizers drew off safe the ringleader of the misrule, afore-said, (whose usual imprecation was, "Let my tongue be cutt out, if," &c.), and cut out his tongue. The Sailors make a remark upon the peculiar treatm^t of that poor wretch; may they be instructed by it to bridle their tongues more and better than such pple are wont to do. Major Spur had a Sentinel shot through the body by an Indian skulking near his quarter. Last night the Enemy threw three shells into the upper Quarter. This is the beginning of the bombardment on that side. Col. March, Lt. Col.

•

Wanton, and 4 Cpts., are sick, and did not land. Two more are returned from the camp. Our pple are broken in their spirits, and impairing in their health. We have been, by superior command obliged to see this place, and when we draw off we expect the fate of an after game under a worse hand than the first deal made. I can't write to any of my other friends by this Express. Almost every thing lyes upon my shoulders, as well as mind.

Pray God of his infinite goodness send us a seasonable and an agreeable meeting.

Dearest Love,

Yours most tenderly & entirely,

J. LEVERETT.

Mrs. Margaret, the first wife of the President, was born February 18, 1664. She was married to him, November 25, 1697, and died June 7, 1720, in her 55th year—preceding her husband four years. Their children, nine in number, mostly deceased in infancy. Margaret, mentioned in one of his letters, died when eleven years of age. The two daughters who reached the age of womanhood, and named in her's, were

Sarah, (10) born November 12, 1700.

Mary, (11) “ October 29, 1701.

In 1722, he married Sarah, widow of William Harris, Esq., a gentleman of fortune and respectability. She was daughter of Richard and Sarah Crisp, and was born September 15, 1672. The date of her first marriage was 1695. We regret the inability to give any details of this very attractive lady. The matrimonial lottery was rich with prizes for her, as she drew from it four husbands, two

of whom, at least, were very superior and celebrated men. From such unusual success, we may suppose that she was in mind and manner, in accomplishments and personal charms, unexcelled, if equalled by the fair matrons of her day. After President Leverett's death, she was united, 1725, to Hon. John Clark, and he dying,* 1728, she secured her fourth husband in Rev. Benj. Colman,† who, on three previous occasions, had been called to perform the happy service. Her death was April 24, 1744, at the age of 71.

* In 1725, Sarah Clark, for consideration of £500, paid to her by Sarah Leverett, and Mary Denison, releases her dowered right in the estate of her late husband.

† The Rev. Benj. Colman, Pastor of the Brattle Square Church, was born in 1673, and was a student in Harvard College, during the Tutorship of John Leverett. He was a learned, intelligent, pious man, as well as a superior preacher. For over half a century, his connection with the Board of Overseers of the College, and with the Corporation, was marked by important services. "To his influence the College is said to have been indebted, in a great measure, to the brilliant Presidency of Leverett." His interest in its welfare was not withdrawn, until, with the coöperation of Leverett, Pemberton, Wadsworth, and the Brattles, he had placed this rising school of the prophets on a sure foundation.

"Mr. Colman was the chosen friend of Leverett, Brattle, and Pemberton." These and others,—among them Judge Addington Davenport—"distinguished alike for learning and piety, determined, in 1698, to establish a Church, constituted on principles deviating from those set forth in the 'Platform of Church Discipline,' and more in accordance with their own enlarged and liberal views." Mr. Colman, who was then in England, was invited to the charge of this congregation. This invitation was very acceptable and pleasing to him, for his heart was very much in his native land, and the more acceptable, he says, "by reason of the kind and encouraging letters, which accompanied it from my excellent friends, the Hon. Mr. John Leverett, the Rev. William Brattle, Ebenezer Pemberton, Simon Bradstreet and others." "I believe, Sir," writes Leverett, "you have as advantageous a prospect as any our country can offer. The Gentlemen engaged in that affair are able, vigorous, and sincere; they are men of honor, and can't in an ordinary way, fail a reasonable expectation. The work they have begun had its rise from a zeal that is not common, and the progress of it is orderly and steady. I am heartily pleased with the motion they have made towards yourself, because I shall exceedingly rejoice at your return into your country. We want persons of your character. You will, I doubt not, let the name of your country have a weight in the balance of your consideration. The affair offered to you is great, and of great moment. I pray Almighty God to be your director in it."

Mrs. Sarah (Leverett) Colman, dying in 1744, in 1745, Dr. Colman married his third wife, Madam Mary, widow of Hon. John Frost, merchant at New-Castle, N. H., and one of the Governor's Council in 1727. She was the oldest sister of the first Sir William Pepperell. Dr. Colman died 1751, and his widow m. Judge Benj. Prescott of Danvers, Mass. The Colman family is now extinct.

SARAH, (10) daughter of President Leverett, married Rev. Edward Wigglesworth, D. D., at Cambridge, June 15, 1726. She died November 9, 1727, in her 27th year, without issue. Her husband was graduated at Harvard College, 1710, and, in 1722, was inaugurated as Hollis Professor of Divinity. "He was one in whom the best elements of human character were happily mingled. Learned, liberal, sagacious, mild and firm, he was well qualified to add reputation to the College." His literary taste and cultivation were of a high order, and it is a proof of his virtues, no less than of his ability, that he should have maintained his post of Professor of Divinity, forty-four years, not only without reproach but to the general acceptance. In 1730, he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Edinburgh. He died 1765, æ. 73.

MARY, (11) the other daughter of the President, married Lieut.-Col. *John Denison* of Ipswich, April 9, 1719. Col. Denison was great-grandson of Major-Gen. Daniel D.* and

* Daniel Denison was born about 1612, and rose to distinction in the Colony. He was a member of the House of Representatives for many years, and Speaker, 1649-52. He was appointed by the General Court, Major-General, which was the title of the Commander-in-Chief of the colonial troops; also, assistant to the Governor, 1684, and held the office till his death. He was a man of great worth, enriched with many excellencies, which gave him much notoriety in the early days of New-England.

his wife Patience, daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley. His father was Rev. John Denison; his mother, Elizabeth, only daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Saltonstall of Haverhill, grandson of Sir Richard. Her brother was Gurdon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut. Col. Denison was born at Ipswich, March 20, 1689-90, and died there, November 9, 1724, in his 35th year, leaving a son and daughter. He was an alumnus of Harvard in the class of 1710, and settled as a lawyer in his native town. He was a Representative for Ipswich, 1716, 1717, and 1718, and High Sheriff of Essex County.

Mary Leverett, widow of Col. Denison, married on the 25th December, 1728, her second husband, Rev. Nath. Rogers of Ipswich, who was her first cousin. His father, Rev. John of Ipswich, was brother of Margaret, the first wife of President Leverett; his grandfather was Dr. John Rogers, a former President of Harvard College. Rev. Nath. was born March 4, 1702, was graduated at H. C., 1721, ordained 1727, d. 1775. He was a man of high intellectual and cultivated mind. He had a suavity of manner, that peculiarly charmed the young, blended with a dignity, that secured the respect of those in maturer age. His various knowledge and happy ability to impart it, rendered his companionship very attractive, while his talent for interesting was the more considered, from the modesty always remarkable in his intercourse of life. In the language of one intimately acquainted with him, "it is hard to say, whether the great or good was his predominant character. There was in him an uncommon measure and a rare combination of both. He had a very discerning mind, and was blessed with advantages for acquaintance with men and things. He exhibited generally something superior in turn of thought and manner of conversation. The great

things of the Gospel were his familiar topics." The following lines are on his grave-stone in the burial-ground at Ipswich :—

A mind profoundly great, a heart that felt
 The ties of nature, friendship and humanity,
 Distinguished wisdom, dignity of manners ;
 These marked the man ; but with superior grace,
 The Christian shone in faith and heavenly zeal,
 Sweet peace, true greatness and prevailing prayer.
 Dear man of God ! with what strong agonies
 He wrestled for his flock & for the world,
 And like Apollos, mighty in the Scriptures,
 Open'd the mysteries of love divine,
 And the great name of Jesus !
 Warm from his lips the heavenly doctrine fell,
 And numbers rescued from the jaws of hell
 Shall hail him blest in realms of light unknown,
 And add immortal lustre to his crown.

Mary, his wife, died June 25, 1756, æ. 55.

Children of this union, who married, were
 Margaret m. Dr. John Calef* of Ipswich, d. 1751, æ. 21 ;
 Elizabeth m. Daniel Rogers, Esq., Capt. in Revolutionary
 War, d. 1765, æ. 29 ;

Martha m. Jacob Treadwell, Esq., d. 1780, æ. 39.

Children of Margaret and Dr. John Calef, were
 1. Margaret, b. Oct. 15, 1748, m. Dr. Daniel Scott of
 Boston ;
 2. Mary, bap. March, 1750, m. Capt. John Dutch of Ips-
 wich.

* He was born 1725, died 1812, æ. 87. His father was Robert, author of the well-known "More Wonders of the Invisible World,"—a man much in advance of his contemporaries,—who d. 1730, æ. 37 ; his mother was Margaret, youngest dau. of Deacon John Staniford. Dr. Calef was a gentleman of great respectability, and considerable political influence. For many years he was Representative to the General Court. Taking side in the revolution with the unsuccessful party, he left the country and settled at St. Andrews, in the British Province of New Brunswick.

Children of Elizabeth and Daniel Rogers of Ipswich, whose matrimonial connections are known, were

1. Sarah, b. 1774, m. ——— Pratt of New York ;
2. Daniel, b. 1773, m. Elizabeth Kendall. Their children are, Dan. Augustus m. Abigail Lord, Ipswich ; John Leverett of New York ; Edward Phillips ; and Geo. Jenkins.

Children of Martha and Jacob Treadwell, Esq., were

1. Hannah, b. Dec. 1762, m. Col. Nath. Wade of Ipswich, about 1784. She died May, 1814. Col. Wade was for many years County Treasurer, and a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War. He commanded the Ipswich minute men at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was at Long Island, Haerlem, and White Plains. His name is found as President of a Court Martial in Providence, 1777, and, it is said, that he possessed the entire confidence of Gen. Washington.

2. Nathaniel, b. June, 1765, m. Priscilla Dodge. He died Feb., 1804.

3. Martha, b. Dec., 1771, m, 1794, ——— Knight, died 1810.

THOMAS,(9) youngest son of Hudson and Sarah Peyton, was born, probably, in the spring of 1674. This is gathered from the record of a baptism—name omitted—"of a child of our sister Leverett," in the books of the First Church. Almost nothing is known of him, which is the more remarkable from the brilliant reputation of his only brother, and his near relationship to a very large circle of the wealthy and influential families of Boston. If he were one of the few,—common to almost all large connections,—who had degenerated, it is singular that no allusion to

this is found in any family correspondence, nor any tradition come down to indicate a social posture inferior to his nearest relatives, the Byfields, Elisha Cookes, Dudleys, Lloyds, and others in the first class of Boston intelligence and rank. Literally, there has been discovered nothing bearing on his fame and fortunes, but a probate entry. It is on good authority decided that this is not to be adduced as giving his position. Knowing the great eminence of Judge Leverett, it had suggested itself to us, that Thomas,—as we presume, a surgeon, and dying early in life,—may have been totally eclipsed by his brother's celebrity, or, worse than this, had conducted unworthy of his antecedents' honor, and been, in consequence, a *casus omissus*. This, or a kindred suggestion, communicated in a letter of inquiry to the author of the New-England Biographical Dictionary, the President of the Massachusetts Historical Society,* was "not admitted," and that gentleman, second to none for information touching colonial matters, and intelligent of the history of the early settlers, expresses himself in nearly the following terms, "that he cannot allow our surmise, and that probably his profession was that of a surgeon." If his conclusion is correct, it may follow, that Thomas, though associated with, as he was related to, a refined and cultivated society, attained to no distinction, because his career was comparatively short—he dying a little beyond thirty years of age. John, always eminent, and certainly unsurpassed by any man of his own times, survived him for a long period, yet comparing professions—not success—Mr. Savage says, "it is very likely the opposition between the employments of John and Thomas may not have been [in those early times] thought very great." The inventory of his estate

* Hon. James Savage, LL.D.

after his decease, makes no great exhibit of household goods—the plate and money bearing a large proportion to the whole—but it is understood that these schedules are seldom reliable vouchers.* Without knowing more of him, than has been stated, we assume from his influential connections, and his brother's fame and greatness, that though familiar alone as a connecting bond, in a line that shows as few unworthy in it as any early or later New-England family, he merely required time to take a stand, if not as high, at least as honorable as President Leverett's.†

Mr. Leverett married *Rebecca Winsor*, daughter of Joshua, merchant of Boston, and Sarah, Dec. 11th, 1701. "The name and family of Winsor, or Windsor, in England, are very ancient. "In William the Conqueror's time," we quote from the History of Duxbury, "the town and castle came into the royal possession, and, in his reign, we find Walter Fitz-Other, castellan or governor of Windsor Castle. Assuming the name De Windsor, he is the ancestor of this family. He is said to have been the son of Sir Othere, the son of Otteoere, who some say derived his descent from ancestors in the kingdom of Norway, and was living, a powerful prince, in King Alfred's reign. The sons of Wal-

* Though a most voluminous pamphleteer, and large collector of books, it is stated, that, among the assets of Cotton Mather, not a book is mentioned as belonging to his estate, while his silver plate exceeded all his other property. This is named to show that a probate entry may not, necessarily, indicate one's previous position, or professional pursuits.

† We are told, that in colonial times, the employment followed by the servants, (negroes,) was often attached to the name of the owner; and that his designation, even if he were a gentleman, pursuing no calling, but deriving his income from their gains, was so given, in those democratic days, at the Probate Court. For instance, —, a gentleman of high standing and property, named in this memoir, ancestor of some of the most honorable Massachusetts' families of the present day, was recorded as of the trade, pursued by the servants he owned and hired out, because of the income derived from their employment, and to designate him. It was also common for the servant to assume his owner's name,—a custom still prevalent in some of the Southern States.

ter were William, Robert, and Gerald Fitz-Walter. Gerald's descendants have not the name of Windsor, but he is ancestor of the family of Fitz-Geralds, and the houses of Leicester and Kildare. Robert is progenitor of the Windsors, Lords of Estains. William De Windsor succeeded his father as castellan of Windsor Castle and Berkshire Forest. The family seat was Stanwell, county of Middlesex, until they removed (temp. Henry VIII.) to Bordsley Abbey."

The children of Thomas and Rebecca Winsor, were

Knight,(12) born Jan. 1, 1702-3; married;

Joshua, born May 4, 1704, died about 1724, unmarried;

Rebecca, born Jan. 11, 1755-6, died Oct. 25, 1721.

He died 1706, about four years after his marriage. His widow made two matrimonial connections, the first in 1712, the second in 1723.

KNIGHT,(12) son of Thomas and Rebecca Winsor, was born in Boston, at the date above named. By an old conveyance, we learn that he was mercantilely engaged, but, from want of papers, we are prevented giving any clear account of him. By a document in our hands, he sells to his cousin, Hon. Elisha Cooke, 2d, real estate, which, by virtue of his great-grandfather, Gov. Leverett's will, descended to him. We also find the record of an indebtedness to him, for a portion of the inheritance, of £3000. The paper certifying this due is given by his cousins, Sarah Leverett, afterwards wife of Prof. Wigglesworth, and Mary, wife of Col. Denison. Among the possessions that he shared, as "only surviving son and heir of Thomas, youngest son of Hudson, and as one of the co-heirs of Hudson," with the daughters of President Leverett, were

"all the Island within the township of Boston, commonly called and known by the name of Pemberton's Island, one messuage or tenement with a rope yard, orchard, garden, and pasture, containing about eleven acres—reserving a convenient passage of a foot and cartway through the said pastures,*—one half of the pasture close lying between the house and land of Capt. Thomas Dudley, &c., containing, in the front, fifty feet, and in the rear, sixty-three feet, more or less; one moiety or half part of the pasture at the bottom of the common training field; also all that parcell of land and wharf lying on the north side of the mill-creek, near the mill bridge, in the occupation of John Eustis."† At the present day a portion of this share would be a princely fortune. These, and the divisions to the six daughters of the Governor, were in the family for five generations, being part of the original grant in 1641. Either from neglect to preserve papers, or possibly from the act of the British, in destroying, in the early part of the Revolution, the property of his son, Col. John Leverett, little is known of him individually. In the absence of other data, his matrimonial connection may, says the Hon. Mr. Savage of Boston, be assumed, to show that "he was evidently a man of consideration." He was united in marriage, Feb. 1, 1725-6, to *Abigail Buttolph*, daughter of Nicholas and Mary. Her elder sister, Mary, married Col. John, father of William Phillips, who married Margaret, dau. of Hon. Jacob Wendell, 1714. The grandson of Col. P.‡ was Hon. John Phillips, b. 1770, Judge

* This reserved passage, given by the heirs to the town in honor of their ancestors, is now known as Leverett Street.

† These *now* immensely valuable lands, were, we believe, sold long since, with the exception of the "Flats," near Cragie's Bridge, which, though held by the City, or sold by its authority, rightly belongs to the line of the inheritance.

‡ Col. P., b. 1701, d. 1763, was a Deacon of the Brattle Square Church. He was a

C. C. P., 1809, and first Mayor of Boston in 1822. The latter, as recently as 1820, held joint possession with the Leveretts of a tomb, nearly opposite Bromfield street, in the "Granary Burial Ground, Boston," still known as the "Leverett and Phillips'" tomb. It was originally owned by the father of Mrs. Leverett and Mrs. Phillips. He died at Boston, July 11, 1753, aged fifty years, and was interred in the Granary Burial Ground. With the exception of his children, he was, at this date, the only male descendant of Elder Thomas, with the family name. He had the following issue:—

John,(13) b. Jan. 28, 1726-7, married;

Rebecca,(14) b. Dec. 5, 1728, married John Greene, of Boston; died without issue;

Thomas,(15) b. April 3, 1730, married;

Abigail,(16) b. Feb. 25, 1731-2, married Rev. Samuel Johnson, D.D., of Conn.;

And Nicholas and Samuel, who did not survive infancy.

Abigail, relict of Knight, born Nov. 23, 1704, died Jan. 21, 1774, aged 69.

JOHN,(13) eldest son of Knight, was born in Boston, Jan. 28, 1726-7. Married *Mary Greenleaf*, Dec. 19, 1757. By papers in our hands, we find him a commissioned officer as early as 1758, "in the Regiment whereof John Phillips, Esq., is Colonel,"* and after sustaining various

merchant-stationer. His father was Samuel, goldsmith, of Salem. His brother was Rev. Samuel, grandfather of Lieut. Gov. Samuel, who d. 1802. Samuel and John were founders of Phillips' Academy, Andover. John, b. 1719, son of Rev. Samuel, founded Phillips' Exeter Academy. William, his brother, m. Abigail, dau. of Hon. Edward Bromfield, and was father of Lieut. Gov. William, who died 1827, and of Abigail, who m. Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jun., celebrated in Revolutionary times.

* Col. Phillips, his uncle by marriage.

grades; appointed Lieut.-Colonel, and subsequently Colonel of the Boston Regiment. We copy the form of one of his appointments, to preserve a family paper.* In 1762, he is made one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and was Overseer of the Poor, &c. Col. Leverett was a merchant, importer of British goods, and his warehouse, with its valuable contents, was destroyed by the King's troops when they took possession of Boston in the Revolutionary war. Notwithstanding this serious loss, and under such circumstances, he would not feel exonerated from the debt, and, with a just but very uncommon magnanimity, paid the full value to his English creditors. His justice or generosity did not, we are pleased to say, prevent his leaving, at his decease, a respectable fortune to his family. Some relics and traditionary reminiscences show that he lived in much style and luxury, not common in that century. He was a gentleman of such excellent spirit as to be ready

* Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., Capt. Gen. and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Prov. of Mass. Bay.

To John Leverett, Esq., Greeting.

By virtue of the power and authority in and by his Majesty's Royal Commission to me granted to be Captain General, &c., over his Majesty's Province of Mass. Bay aforesaid, I do by these Presents (reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage, and good conduct) constitute and appoint you, the said John Leverett, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Militia in the town of Boston, whereof John Erving, Esq., is Colonel.

You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Lieut. Colonel, in leading, ordering and exercising the said Regiment in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline, and they are hereby commanded to obey you as their Lieut.-Colonel, and you are yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from your Colonel, or other your superior officers, according to Military Rules and Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in you.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Boston, the seventh day of June, in the eleventh year of the reign of his Majesty, King George the Third, Annoque Domini, 1771.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. COTTON, *D. Sec'y.*

and willing to serve his town in any capacity,—thinking it just as honorable to be the plain soldier or civilian, as the titled leader or magistrate. Col. Leverett is represented to have been of high temper, but of great integrity, capacity and energy. At the invasion of the English, he removed his family to Middletown, Conn., where he died, June 10, 1777, aged 51. His widow died at Windsor, Vt., July 8, 1795.

Children of John,(13) were

John,(17) b. in Boston, Sept. 19, 1758, H. C. 1776, m. 17—, d. April 18, 1839, aged 71 ;

William,(18) b. in Boston, Oct. 13, 1760, m. 1788, d. 1817, aged 57 ;

Abigail,(19) b. in Boston, Sept. 14, 1761, m. Capt. Brush, U. S. A. ;

Mary,(20) b. in Boston, July 28, 1763, m. Capt. Leonard, U. S. A. ;

Thomas,(21) b. in Boston, July 10, 1765, d. April 8, 1833, aged 68.

JOHN,(17) eldest son of John,(13) was, says Mr. Savage, "a gentleman of high distinction, ' and a lawyer, at Windsor, Vt. He married first,

Lois Burnham of Middletown, Conn. Had by her Lois, (26) m. to John Nelson, Esq., lawyer of Haverhill, N. H., and for a while Solicitor of the State. Children from this marriage of Lois with Mr. N., were

Thomas Leverett, lawyer ;

Two sons, merchants, names unknown ;

Mary m. to Ira Perley, Esq., lawyer, 1840 ;

Susan " " W. C. Thompson, Esq., lawyer ;

Lois " " David Derby, ? Esq., lawyer ;

Sarah " " Samuel Goodall, Esq., lawyer ;

Martha m. to Wm. R. Hooper, Esq., lawyer; d. —;
 Frances “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ ;
 and two daus. unm.

JOHN,(17) m. second, his cousin *Hannah Leverett*, dau. of Thomas, Esq., a woman of great worth, June 7, 1792. Their children were John,(27) b. in Windsor, March 11, 1793, m.;

Thomas, b. in Windsor, May 29, 1795, gr. Dart. Col., lawyer, unm., d. June 5, 1816;

Hannah, b. in Windsor, March 29, 1798, unm., d. Jan. 1816.

JOHN,(17) m. third, 1803, *Elizabeth Salisbury*, b. 1773, d. 1848, dau. of Deacon Samuel S. and Elizabeth, the dau. of Samuel, Esq. son of Judge Sewall and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Edmund Quincy, Esq., of Braintree. Another son of Judge Sewall was Rev. Dr. Joseph, Pastor of the “Old South;” he m. Eliza. dau. of Hon. Judge Walley. By the marriage of John and Eliza. S., were

Samuel, b. —, gr. Dart. Col., lawyer, unm., d. æ. 21;

Josiah Salisbury,(28) unm., merchant, New York;

Elizabeth Salisbury,(29) m. Rev. J. S. Davenport;

Martha,(30) m. W. C. Thompson, Esq., lawyer;

William,(31) gr. Yale Col., lawyer, New Hampshire, m.;

Mary,(32) m. A. K. Merrill, d. —;

Abby,(33) m. “ “ “ “ .

JOHN,(27) son of John,(17) and his second wife Hannah, m. *Esther S. Welman*, of ———, N. H. By this marriage were

Esther; Delia; John; Ann?

Mr. Leverett, who was an importing merchant of Boston, and subsequently of New York, died at the latter place, æ. about 45.

The following just estimate of the character of John Leverett, Esq.,(17) is thought to have come from the late President of Middlebury College, Vt. :

The mind of Mr. Leverett was of no ordinary power. Liberally educated [at Harvard College, and to the law, as a pleasure not profession,] easy in his worldly circumstances, and possessing an uncommon thirst for literary information, he devoted much of his time to reading and studious research. Metaphysical inquiries were particularly his delight. He did not, however, neglect the study of other sciences. Averse to public [and fond of agricultural] life, he never would consent to be a candidate for any office. On one occasion, his friends desired to bring him before the public for a seat in Congress, and had he consented, he would, unquestionably, have been elected, but he absolutely declined the intended honor. Possessing a truly discriminating judgment, and a logical mind, he [anonymously] published some specimens of polemical discussions, which displayed uncommon energy of conception and depth of thought. Persevering and systematic in his critical researches, he has given evidences of scholarship in his productions, which [because of his retiringness], have surprised and delighted. His style was concise and comprehensive. With all his rare attainments—[attainments that had ennobled him,—combined with his high character,—in public life],—he was modest and unimposing. To become acquainted with these was the work of time, and the product of intimacy, for to display himself to be admired, was no weakness of this superior man. His [religious] princi-

ples sustained him in the hope of immortal glory, and in the language of one who visited him in his sickness, he found him enjoying the consolations of the Gospel, and, like a Christian Patriarch, awaiting the set time of his departure to a better world.

WILLIAM,(18) of Windsor, second son of John,(13) m. 1788, *Lucretia Hallam* of Connecticut. By this marriage were

Mary,(34) b. 1792, m. 1811, Hon. Horace Everett, lawyer at Windsor, and member of Congress;

Elizabeth Hallam,(35) b. 1796, m. George Woodward, Esq., lawyer; d. 1845;

Lucretia,(36) b. 1805, m. Jona. Bliss, Esq., lawyer, d. 1842.

Children of Hon. Horace Everett are William, M. D.; Horace, lawyer; Edward and Leonard, civil engineers.

Hon. Horace Everett, M. C., d. 1851, aged 72. "He was for 14 years a representative in the lower house of the National Legislature. During this time he established a reputation that cannot be overrated, and exerted an influence, the effects of which will be long felt. His labors to cause justice to be done to the Indians, are of themselves a monument to his memory."

THOMAS,(21), third son of John,(13) m. *Susannah Johnson* of London, Eng. He was for many years Secretary of the State of Vermont. He was a man of great respectability.

His children were JOHN,(37) m. *Susan Harris*, left issue, d.; Charles, grad. Dart. Coll., lawyer, d. unm., æ. 21; William,(38) Newport, N. H., m., has issue; George;

Thomas, (39) Cashier Bk. Keene, N. H.; Susan, Caroline, Harriet, unm.; Sarah, (40) m. Rev. B. Bachelder of Episcopal Church, has issue.

THOMAS, (15) second son of Knight, m. August, 1756, *Hannah Gray*, dau. probably of Edward, b. 1702, and niece of Hon. Harrison Gray, Treasurer of the Province.* A letter before us, names him and his brother John "men evidently of character, property, and respectability." In the inventory of Thomas' assets, he is professionally entered "merchant," and appears to have had a good estate. At the time of his death, 1778, the papers of guardianship show John and Benjamin to be minors, under 14. In 1782, Dr. Thomas Leverett, his eldest son, H. C., 1776, physician of Boston, was appointed their guardian. The son, named Harrison, must have died before his father, and John while a minor, but no records have been found of their decease.

Their children were, Thomas, b. Jan. 5, 1758, H. C. 1776, d. March 7, 1784, unm.; Abigail, b. Jan. 2, 1759; Hannah, (23) b. Nov., 1760, m. John Leverett, Esq., died April 29, 1799, æ. 38; John, died —; Harrison, born Nov. 5, 1761, d. —; *Benjamin*, (22) b. Nov. 7, 1768-9, m., died March 12, 1825.

* It is inferred that Hannah was niece of Hon. Harrison Gray. We had thought her his daughter, but find it stated that "his only dau. mar. Samuel Allyne, son of Hon. James Otis." A letter before us says, that the Benjamin above named was second cousin of Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, son of Samuel Allyne Otis and Elizabeth Gray. Hannah, so far as we can discover—no records of the date being extant—was the grand-daughter of "Edward Gray, an opulent merchant of Boston, who came from Lancashire, England, 1686. He m. Susanna Harrison, and had Hon. Harrison, Treasurer of the Province; and Edward, born 1702. This Edward m. Hannah Bridge, 1727." Our inference is based on a memoriter record, stating connection, and on the dates and family names.

Thomas, H. C. 1776, was a surgeon in the War of Independence, and while serving in that capacity on board the "Protection," was captured by the enemy, and kept in an English prison-ship, twenty months. We hazard the conjecture, that, like many others detained captives in those infamous floating dungeons, he died early, because of the barbarities there inflicted, and hardships suffered. He practised afterwards as a physician at Machias. We think to have heard that he was a young man of great promise. His death was at the age of 26.

THOMAS, (15) m. second, *Martha Crosier*, "the young widow of Dr. William H."; Dr. Chauncy performing the service, Feb. 23, 1769, and had by her, Eliza, b. 1773; Mary, (25) b. 1775, m. John Cocle, Esq., d. July, 1854; WILLIAM, (24) b. 1770, m. *Charlotte Whiting*, dau. Major Ebenezer Whiting, d. Aug. 25, 1811, æ. 41.

The children of William (24) and Charlotte Whiting, were

Ebenezer, (40);

Frances Baker, (41) m. 1817, J. Shays, d.;

Augusta, (42) m. B. B. Fessenden, lawyer;

Jane Ann, (43) m. J. Stedman.

BENJAMIN, (22) son of Thomas by his first wife Hannah Gray, commenced business, in connection with his half-brother, William, (24) as a merchant in Portsmouth, N. H. He afterwards removed to Boston, his native place. While a resident at Portsmouth, he married *Comfort Marshall*, dau. of Capt. William and Margaret, and, by the second marriage of her mother, step-daughter of Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D., pastor of the South-Church, Portsmouth. We may note in this place that an ancestor of hers, Rev.

Nathaniel Rogers,* b. 1669, was a predecessor of Dr. Haven. He was son of Rev. Dr. John Rogers, President of Harvard College, and Madame Elizabeth, dau. Major-General Denison, and his wife Patience, dau. Gov. Thomas Dudley. He was also the brother of Margaret, wife of President Leverett. His wife was Sarah, dau. of James and sister of Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton of Boston. It is said of him, that he inherited so much of the spirit and talent of his renowned ancestor, the Martyr,† (whose great-great-grandson he was,) that his labors were abundantly blessed by the Great Head of the Church. "He was of the Geneva school, had a very agreeable manner in preaching, and was very elegant in person and deportment."

Mr. Rogers graduated H. C., 1687. He was grandson of Nathaniel, who came to New-England, 1636, and settled at Ipswich. This last Nathaniel, noticed in the Hubbard connection, was son of the celebrated John of Dedham, Essex, England, and previously Vicar of Henningham, Norfolk, 1592, b. 1571, and grandson of John of Smithfield memory.

Dr. John Rogers, father of Nathaniel of Portsmouth, was born in England, about 1630, and came with his father to New-England, 1636. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1649, and studied both physic and divinity. He commenced ministerial services as the colleague of Rev. William Hubbard, 1656. In 1676, he had the honor of

* I am indebted for the fact of this relationship to Thomas Haven, Esq. of Philadelphia, a son of Rev. Dr. and Margaret Haven.

† A portrait, original, of this celebrated man is in the Hall of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. One painted by Copley for an English nobleman, and formerly belonging to that branch of the family, which was connected with Gov. Hutchinson, can be seen in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Pemberton Square, Boston. This picture looks very old, and is covered with the deposits of time.

being unanimously elected President of his Alma Mater, but declined that testimonial to his ability and worth. He continued to preach occasionally, and to practice as a physician, until 1683, when, on the decease of Urian Oakes, who occupied the position he refused, he was again chosen. His installation was in August, 1683, and his death the year after, on the day succeeding the commencement at which he first officially acted. It was sudden, probably superinduced by the cares and anxieties incident to his responsible charge. His character stood very high. "So sweet was his disposition that the title of *Deliciæ humani generis* might have been given him; and his real piety, set off with the accomplishments of a gentleman, was like a gem set in gold." He was interred in the Cambridge Burial Ground, but there are no traces of the stone, on which was inscribed, and is still preserved, a very complimentary epitaph, probably from the pen of Cotton Mather. His widow,—Madam R., named in letters of Judge Leverett,—the grand-daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, survived him till 1723, when she died in the 82d year of her age. Besides his connection with the Leverett family, already noticed in the sketch of President Leverett, and the allusion to him as ancestor, through his son Rev. Nathaniel, of Mrs. Benjamin Leverett, he was grandfather of the Rev. Nathaniel of Ipswich, who was, as already stated, second husband of Mary, relict of Col. Denison, daughter of President Leverett. We may also notice that the step-father of Mrs. Benjamin Leverett, Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D., married first, Mehitabel, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, born 1693, died 1784. He was son of Hon. John Appleton, by his wife Elizabeth,* eldest sister of Margaret, wife of

* A letter from this daughter of President Rogers, preserved among the papers of the late Dr. Ed. A. Holyoke of Salem, and transcribed from a very interesting me-

President Leverett. Dr. Haven married second, 1778, Margaret, as previously noted, the widow of Capt. William Marshall, daughter of Mr. George, whose wife was granddaughter of Rev. Nathaniel R. The grandmother of the first Mrs. Haven was sister of the great-grandfather of the second. Their common ancestor being the chief subject of this paragraph.

Of his great-grand-daughter, Margaret (Marshall) Haven, born June 2, 1778, died March 4, 1806, there exist such agreeable reminiscences, that we gladly avail ourselves of an opportunity to record the name and virtues of a character, that embodied uncommon excellences. She was of the family of Marshalls, who, it is presumed, came over from Hampshire in the 17th century, lured like many others by

moir by A. D. Rogers, Esq. of Salem, is a pleasing reminiscence of this venerable lady. Her daughter Margaret, b. 1700, married Rev. Dr. Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College, 1737-69. It is addressed to the daughter of these—Mrs. Margaret Mascarene, on the occasion of her marriage:—

DEAR PEGGE,

My love and affections urge me to write to you tho' ever so poorely to wish you and y^r consort a blessing in the new state of life you are entered into, that you may have the presence of a good God alwayes with you, acknowledge him in all his ways and he will direct your steps.

I hear y^e have got a good Husband and plenty of the good things of this life, remember y^r father's copy, (set not your heart upon them,) I am sorry I did not send my little silver can to remember me by y^r uncle Appleton, but hope to have an opportunity.

I hope you have got the chairs I sent of dear mother and some other good things she had and her work the coat of armes. Give my parentall love and regard to y^r dear spouse. I hope he will be a kind husband to you my dear child, and that you may prove a virtuous wife to him, that living in a way of duty y^e may expect a blessing.

Dear child God has given you a good understanding I hope he will give you a heart to improve it, and make y^e wise for salvation by faith to lay hold on Christ the angel of the covenant for covenant blessings.

Which is the earnest desire and prayer of

Y^r very affectionate and loving grandmother,

ELIZABETH APPLETON,

Sept. 11, 1750.

in my 88th year.

the charms of adventure, and prospective fortune, open to them in the new, but closed in the old world. The tradition is that they were of noble origin, but there are no papers at our hand, to show the English connecting branch. Tradition is, however, strongly collateral evidence in genealogical questions. William Marshall,—the name of Mrs. Haven's first husband,—is common in the English family, and is found as distantly as the reign of Henry III., 1216, mingled, as every historical reader is aware, with the notable occurrences of that era.* “It is often difficult,” says one, “to trace the ancestry of even very distinguished men, because, being younger sons of younger sons, their hope of becoming heirs to a remote progenitor is not strong enough to cause them to preserve their pedigree; while their older relations neglect the younger branches of the family tree from another and more apparent motive.”† Passing this, and the fortunes of her ancestors in a land,—where exists no true aristocracy, but what arises from meritorious conduct,—and coming to the subject before us, we item in this article that Margaret was born in 1746, and while quite young, intermarried with her cousin, bearing the same surname as her own.‡ Capt. Marshall, who died early, left

* This William Marshall became, by his marriage with Isabella De Clare, Earl of Pembroke. He held the highest hereditary dignity under the crown. He was Lord Protector during the minority of Henry III. It is thought that he was the ancestor of the large family of Marshalls in England, and their American descendants.

† Arms of Marshall of Hampshire: Sa. three bars ar., a canton ar. *Crest*, out of a ducal coronet, a bull's head, all or.

Arms of William Marshall, Esq., of Treworgy house, who is of the Devonshire branch: Or, a mill-rind sa. on a chief-gu., three antelopes' heads of the field. *Crest*, an antelope's head erased, or.

‡ For the account of the origin of William Marshall, the writer is indebted to letters and family tradition; for the substance of the notice of Margaret Marshall Haven, to family recollections, and an interesting memorial published some fifty years ago, written by John Mitchell Sewall, Esq., author of various patriotic songs.

her with two daughters, bearing the *euphonious* prænomens,—Thankful and Comfort. The elder, who was long the theme of admiration for many and excellent virtues, died young, being a sufferer from the heart disease for twelve years, and awoke from a trance in which she had lain several days, but to die. The following tributary lines, indited by her step-father Dr. Haven,* are introduced to give a passing record to one, never before, possibly, the subject of any public praise :—

“ Hail, happy maid! the contest now is o’er—
 What joys succeed on Canaan’s peaceful shore!
 Not *age*, but *virtue* reconciles to death;
 This gave *thee* triumph in thy latest breath.”

Dr. Haven lost his wife Mehitabel Appleton, 1777; and in 1778, Mrs. Margaret Marshall, when she was thirty-two years old, became his second choice, out of the large circle of his relatives, and the extensive congregation of his pastoral care. His family, at the period of her connection with it, was patriarchally large,—the whole number being nine, counting the two already named. In assuming this relationship, she entered, as may be easily conceived, on no sinecure service. It was an extremely arduous post,

* Dr. Haven was a divine of very considerable note in Revolutionary times, and afterwards. His diploma of D. D. was from Edinburgh and Dartmouth. He was a graduate of H. C. 1749. We think worthy of preservation, the following very eloquent lines of his, which we quote from an interesting historical address of his son, Charles Chauncy Haven, Esq., delivered, 1856, before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-Jersey. “On the question being asked by the Selectmen of Portsmouth, N. H., when General Washington,—after he was elected President,—was about to visit that town, ‘What title should be given him?’ Dr. Haven immediately replied :

“Fame spread her wings, and loud her trumpet blew,
 Great Washington is near!—What praise his due!
What title shall he have? She paused and said,
 Not one! HIS NAME strikes every title dead!”

and involved uncommon cares and responsibility. Various complicated and important duties were not diminished by the addition of six more children by this union.* Nor was the circle which represented three sets of interests, the only claim upon her management. The pastor's wife, especially when the parish is large, has to address every variety of taste and inclination, and to adapt herself to the most heterogeneous sentiments and prepossessions. The ex-officio shepherd of an exacting flock, she is expected to be all things to all, and to do all things so very well, as to secure the esteem and affection, and merit the admiration and praise of all. Whatever the tone of mind or temperament of spirit of those to whom she is pastorally allied, she has to sustain just that position between diverse influences, which,—whatever her own sympathy or opinion,—must be kindly held for both. Thus knowing no distinctions and exhibiting no preferences, she is to be that sagacious umpire, who can do no wrong. Few, in such conspicuous station, can escape censure,—fewer merit praise. In the case before us, while there was no censure, there

* The children of Margaret and Dr. Haven were,

1. Joshua, b. April 2, 1779, d. 1830, m. 1, Olivia Hamilton; 2. Mary, dau. of late Andrew Cunningham, Esq., of Boston. Joshua was a very distinguished merchant, a popular, generous, and most estimable man. At his death, the shipping in the port of Philadelphia, in respect to his eminent worth, had their colors hoisted half mast; 2. George, died at Havre, 1795; 3. Thomas, Esq., b. March 2, 1783, merchant of Philadelphia, m. 1, Eliza Hall, 2, Mehitabel Jane, dau. of Judge Edward St. Loe Livermore; 3. Ann, dau. of William Furness, Esq., of Boston; 4. Mehitabel, b. April 24, 1785, d. 183—, unmarried; 5. Charles Chauncy, Esq., b. Aug. 17, 1787, H. C. 1804, m. 1, 1818, Prudence, dau. of N. L. Griswold, Esq.— 2, Catherine Matilda, dau. of John Jeffries, M.D., of Boston; 6. Mary, b. Sept. 6, 1789, d. Jan. 1, 1840, m. Jacob Sheafe, Esq., of Portsmouth.

Among the children of Dr. Haven and Mehitabel Appleton, were Hon. Nath. Appleton, M. C., 1809, father of N. A., graduated at H. C., 1807, of whom is extant, "Remains, by Prof. Ticknor;" and of Maria, relict of Alexander Ladd, Esq., late Pres. U. S. Bank, Portsmouth; John, Joseph, William, and others.

was by universal acclaim, besides praise, great admiration. It was conceded by all that she exhibited, in their attractive and affectionate nature, the very qualities, that, belonging to her position, eminently adorned her public character.

Mrs. Haven was not less valued in the domestic sphere. Here was her throne, and it is almost gratuitous to say, she filled it, as the queen the seat, to which she was naturally entitled, and educationally trained. "Here," says the authority to which we are mainly indebted for our knowledge of her singular worth—"here prudence, economy, vigilance, and unwearied assiduity, beautifully blended with gentleness, kindness, charity, strove to excel. Her authority was tempered with indulgence, and her reproof softened by tenderness. Frugal without parsimony, liberal without ostentation, affectionate without partiality, and, amidst opposite claims, always just," she was of her family, in its many interests and its multiform addresses, the informing and influencing soul.

In other connections, her excellences were equally apparent. To this tribute, which we gratefully and affectionately pay to the memory of this excellent "New-England mother of the eighteenth century," is to be added that her charities, to those outside the circle of her nearest claims, were modeled and completed after the Gospel's frame and workmanship. The poor and needy blessed her for tangible expressions of a sympathy, that developed the beauty of a loving heart; the sad and sorrowful, for the kind affectionateness of a tender nature. Nor was there limit to the exercises that cost little, when, as with her, the inclination runs spontaneously in the channel of a true woman's prompting,—for she owned to a personal responsibility for those common benevolences, that few are able,

and fewer willing to pay. The instincts of the life of *those* of the sex, who are only, "a little lower than the angels," were broadly manifested in her large intercourse. Forgetful of self, it was the genius of her spirit to enter into their happiness, as essentially her right, on whom the radiance of tasted joys or anticipated pleasure rested; but not less her privilege, to weep with those beneath the cloud, that had never a cheering token to depreciate its gloom. In sickness, hers was a tenderness of spirit, whose worth the experienced alone could interpret, as they alone could appreciate the sympathizing ministrations. In the times to which we now allude, the skill of the physician, the care of the nurse, and office of the servant, had alternately the benefit of her wise and sanctified address—while no entreaties availed, however strongly urged, to arrest, in these cheerfully assumed capacities, her labors of pure and devoted love.

Nor was this admirable woman wanting of that guarantee of superior excellence, which, if it give to man an honor not found in the coronet of royalty, gives to woman a charm not visible in the whole circle of her other influences. This was eminently the grace of her noble nature. Its grand features were stamped on the services that claimed her action, in public, private and social life,—but its grander character was inwrought in what, it might be sacrilege to attempt to show, except as the devotion, which goes up as incense, and which, as it traces its heavenward way, exhales the fragrance of its acceptable adoration. Aside from this, and she were unsurpassed; while with its comprehensive beatitude, she was unrivalled. But others, and not herself, saw and admired the charm, which this evolved. Her piety, as it could *affect* no demerits, could not invest its exercises with the praises, that were belong-

ing only to that impossibility, a supererogatory service. Its leaven silently accomplished its end, and gave no sign that its gain was more than the gradation, which is natural, as one moves onward and upward to the zenith of perfected strength.

We may only add to the pleasant task—

“Spargere rosas, spargere breves flores,”

to say in this connection, the death of Dr. Haven occurred in 1806, when he had almost reached the bound of four-score years. He had been the honored and beloved pastor of a united and happy congregation above half a century. In some thirty-six hours after his decease, “the wife who merited and received the highest and warmest commendations of his affectionate heart and grateful tongue,” in the long years of their happy union, laid down to die. She was buried with him at the same time, in the family tomb, under the pulpit of the old church. The eminent characters of the deceased, and the circumstance of their union in death, attracted from town and country an assemblage for numbers never on such occasion previously seen in that community. It was a tendered offering of respect to the remains of “the son of consolation, who had carried the hearts of others in his bosom”; and an intelligent expression of love for her, whose heart had ever throbbed with the best emotions.

Mr. Leverett,(22) husband of her daughter Comfort, by William Marshall, died 1825, aged 56. His life from boyhood was marked with the reverses, which, like an heirloom, seem to be the fortune of some. He held in the highest veneration his ancestors, and was ambitious to have their name honorably presented. He was a particularly affectionate parent, and felt the greatest pleasure in the promised

success of his children. Of quick spirit, but generous impulses, it is simply just to say, his liberal nature needed only the aid of fortune to place him in honorable proximity to the devisers of largely useful deeds. His widow survived him about twenty-seven years. In a letter before us, referring to her, about the period of her marriage, she is described, as "a stately, spirited and beautiful woman, with no small share of her mother's energy and notable characteristics." It is handed down, that, on his Eastern tour, General Washington noticed her as a young lady of remarkable attractions. She had a large and liberal heart, and for maternal love is to be ranked with the most affectionate of her sex. A long life marked with heavy cares, painful sickness, temporary blindness, and the death of children, deeply dear to her,—borne with rare fortitude,—was at last closed,—herself retaining almost to the end her full physical and mental strength. Her latter years were noted for great resignation, humility, and composure, unaccountable, except where exists to give these, high Christian grace. She was in the communion of the Episcopal Church. Her remains were placed in the Trinity Church Cemetery, N. Y., in the lot appropriated to the Rectors of St. Stephen's. The children of this marriage were

William Augustus,* merchant of Boston, one of the best and most honorable of men, who died 1820, aged 28 ;

Hannah Gray, living, married ;

* Mr. L. was, just before his death, Master of St. John's Lodge, Boston, as we note by a letter before us, addressed to him. This states "that the Lodge has procured and presented to him as an evidence of the high sense entertained, by the members, for his Fidelity, Intelligence and Punctuality, a Past-Master's Jewel." Mr. L. was the friend and parishioner of the venerable and excellent Dr. Asa Eaton. He shared the love and esteem of other good and intelligent men. Few had a higher character than his, for what was lovely and of good report.

George Haven, mid. U. S. N., was in the ship Constitution, when she captured the Java; and afterwards the Cyane and Levant. He died early;

Mary, died 1837;

Frederic Percival, married, d. 1836;

Charles Edward, living, 1856, m.

HANNAH GRAY,(44) dau. of Benjamin,(22) m. first, 181—, *Nathaniel Dowse Nicholson*, Lieut. U. S. N., son of Commodore Samuel N. and Anne Temple, dau. of Jona. Dowse and Margaret Temple, great-great-grand-daughter of Sir John T.* Com. N. was brother of Com. James, d. 1804, aged 68,—an officer of great fame in the Revolutionary Annals, who was father of Mrs. Gallatin, wife of Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, &c.; of Mrs. William Few, and Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Hon. John, M. C. The mother of Lieut. N. was niece of Sir John Temple, Bart., Consul-General to the U. S. from Great-Britain, whose dau. Eliza, grand-daughter of James Bowdoin, Governor of Massachusetts, was wife of Lieut.-Governor Thomas L. Winthrop. Mr. N., who was a promising officer, died young, leaving, by his marriage with Miss Leverett,

Albert Gallatin, unm., died young;

* Sir John Temple (d. 1632) m. Dorothy, dau. Edmund Lee, and had among others Mary, m. Robert Nelson, Esq. of Gray's Inn. Their dau. Mehitable m. Robert Temple, Esq., and their daughter Margaret m. Jonathan Dowse, Esq., of Charlestown. Anne Temple, the dau. of the last named, and great-great-grand-daughter of the above Sir John T., m. Com. Samuel N.

Of this family are the English Grenvilles; and Henry John Temple, the present Premier, Lord Palmerston; also Sir Richard Temple, 4th Bart., created Baron Cobham. He m. Anne, dau. of Edmund Hulsey, and dying without issue in 1749, the Viscounty devolved upon his sister Hester, and her heirs male. She m. Richard Grenville, son of Richard and Eleanor, dau. of Sir Peter Temple, and her descendant, the Duke of Buckingham, enjoys the dignity.

James William Augustus, Lieut. U. S. N., m. Miss — Berrien, New York.

The ancestor of Lieut. N. emigrated from Berwick-upon-Tweed, at the commencement of the 18th century, and settled in Maryland. He had a grant known as Nicholson's Manor, near the passage through the Blue Ridge, but this was sold, and an estate purchased on the Eastern Shore, where Commodores James, Samuel and John were born. These all became naval officers of distinction. Samuel was Lieut. with Paul Jones in the frigate *Bon Homme Richard*, when she engaged the *Serapis*. He died in Charlestown, at the head of the Navy,—holding seniority of rank,—December 29, 1813—having five sons, who had adopted his profession,—Samuel, Joseph, Edward, Nathaniel Dowse and James. Since 1775, fifteen of the name and family have been in the service. Two have worn broad pennants, and a third died, just as he received appointment to one. Several officers of distinction were relatives of Com. N. Of these, Com. Murray was his cousin-german, and Captain Gordon, his nephew. Edward Dowse, a brother of the wife of Com. N., married Miss Phillips, sister of the mother of Josiah Quincy, Pres. H. C.: Nathaniel, another brother, m. Miss Cary of Charlestown.

HANNAH (LEVERETT) NICHOLSON, m. 2, Rev. *Joseph Henry Price*, D.D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, New York City. The only surviving child of this marriage is Henry B., merchant, m. to Miss Mary Raynor.

FREDERIC PERCIVAL,(45) son of Benjamin, m. October 28, 1830, in Trinity Church, Boston, (Rev. now Bishop G.

W. Doane, performing the service,) *Matilda Gorham*, dau. of Capt. James, a descendant, probably, of Capt. John of Barnstable, 1643, who served in the Narraganset war. He had several sons. The family, in this country, descended, it is likely, from those of the name in Hertfordshire. The manor of Gorhambury was transmitted through numerous possessors of this ancient and honorable name.

The Gorhams (says the Collect. Topographica) can be traced in Brittany to the beginning of the 12th century. Their castle was situated on a small rivulet, seven miles west of the town, from which doubtless the family name originated. The second William De Gorram, about A. D. 1160, and his wife, Matilda, grant a farm in Livaré, (Lievre? Eng. Leverett) to the monks of Savignie—whose religious house was in the immediate neighborhood of their castle.*

FREDERIC PERCIVAL,(45) was born in Portsmouth, N. H., early in the present century. His immediate grand-parents on the maternal side were Capt. William and Margaret Marshall. John Rogers the Martyr; and John Rogers, Pres. Harvard College; Gov. Thomas Dudley, and others of note, were among his ancestors on the mother's side. Educated while a boy at the Public Latin School, Boston,—to which town his father had removed,—he was, in that "Eton of America," known as having those singularly fine qualities, which attract attention and command respect. The principal of this favorite and time-honored seminary, at that time, was Benjamin Apthorp Gould, Esq., a gentleman extensively known and deservedly honored, first as a Cambridge scholar of fine classical attainments and literary

* The coat of arms is Gu. three shacklebolts conjoined in the fesse point or. *Crest*, a sword in pale supporting on the point a garland of laurel ppr.

tastes ; and later, in the commercial world, as an enterprising and successful East India merchant. Mr. Gould early noticed the great promise of his pupil, and it is but justice to that excellent man to say, that he added to his encouraging appreciation of talent, an interest in the welfare of the youth, which died not with Mr. Leverett's decease. It was transferred to his children, and exhibited a regard rarely seen, and the more attractive, because so seldom entertained. A letter before the writer, from this gentleman, speaks of " the interesting and promising youth, and his [Mr. G's.] wish to evince his lasting friendship for a character *so elevated,—so disinterested,—and so highly cultivated and refined* as that of Frederic Percival Leverett." Mr. Leverett was studious and contemplative from a child, and very early exhibited an uncommon preference for the tasks that usually awake aversion and dislike. Grave in disposition, amiable in temper, and very slightly inclined to boyish sports and pastimes, it was thought that the Church would be the future field of his occupation. When about eleven years of age, we find him a public competitor for a prize, and the winner of it, through a chaste and beautiful translation of a selection from Cicero. He is well remembered at this time, as *the boy*, who always shone at the public examinations, in every branch, particularly the mathematical and classical, and bore off, with eclat, the palm. When twelve, he was easily ahead of his classmates, and ready for Harvard ; but his extreme youth very properly prevented the connection. As it was, he was admitted much too early, and from physical debility was unable to contend as well as otherwise he might, with men of maturer age, and more developed frames, but intellectually, perhaps, not superior. At an age better suited for admission than graduation, he received his first degree, more improved in

mind than body by the competition of his collegiate course. His proficiency as a student, and his character as a youth of purest morals, not less than his courteous manners and affable deportment, honored both himself and Alma Mater.

On taking his Baccalaureate in 1821,—he having but just passed his seventeenth year—after debating between the studies of law and medicine,—he, though inclined to the former, fixed on the latter, because of the earlier results it promised, and was entered in the office of Dr. Jacob Bigelow. But the support of his father's family devolving on him, primarily through financial difficulties, and afterwards through his father's death, he, with a filial spirit worthy of the highest praise, sacrificed himself to a sense of duty. As he had before abandoned legal studies, so now, for the auxiliary influences necessary to the new claims upon him, he gave up the pursuit, in which, with his superior talents, it is reasonable to think he would have reached the highest rank. It may be added here that his affectionate care of his mother and sisters proved him the best of sons and brothers. He had gained in this, if in no other way, a name of superior worth, especially when he had to forego the honors which his clear mind saw in the distance, and renounce the fame which his early aspirations so ardently desired.

While hardly more than a youth, Mr. Leverett was elected, because of his high scholarship, to the sub-mastership of the school in which he had received his early training. This important and responsible position he well sustained, and he was transferred to the office of Principal of the Institution, when it was, not long after, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Gould. In the discharge of the arduous and honored trust committed to him, he added to the high reputation already his, as he ad-

vanced that of the venerable seat of learning with whose interests he had been identified. We need hardly refer to this connection, as the recollection of his success is yet fresh in the memory of many, whose accurate scholarship and worthy character he helped to form. It is left to them, at various honorable posts, to endorse our praise. We believe of these none exist unwilling to associate with his name a more exalted eulogy than we presume to speak. These, for whom he brought out his treasured knowledge, precisely conveyed, and impressed in an earnest manner, cannot easily forget their young but faithful teacher. In all this scholastic intercourse, he was the gentleman, who knew and asked his own, as he appreciated and allowed the rights of others. He was quick to observe merit, and the good qualities, that are better than any intellectual ability. Though his toil was no labor of love, it was nevertheless, in the integrity of his principled devotion to it, done as well as if his soul were in the task. Perhaps, on witnessing his strict fidelity, few could have credited, that he worked with disaffection.* Not many knew it, for he was a retiring not communicative man, with the heroic habit of an enduring not complaining spirit.

This honorable and responsible office, Mr. Leverett held a few years. It was sufficiently long to win to himself the respect due to his character as a man of fine talents, and a citizen of unexceeded worth. But ill health, superinduced by too early and too close literary discipline, and confirmed, in the anxiety to do as well as was expected of him, or better than he had engaged, coupled with disfavor to a pursuit,

* There occurs to us a little anecdote, which possibly may have been elicited by this trait. On the night of his wedding, the reception room being crowded with company, Mr. L. remarked to his friend, Judge Peter O. Thatcher, that there was quite a jam. "Yes!" said the Judge, "and I know no one who deserves it more than yourself."

which could not give the professional advancement he desired,—led to its resignation. This was to the universal regret, and was expressed after a few years' interval, in his reäppointment to the same post, and in flattering solicitations to resume duties, so acceptably discharged. Mr. Leverett never resumed them. A continuance of ill health also precluded his entertainment of a private proposition to fill the Latin Professorship in the highest College in New-England—a position to which, by his learning, disciplinary ability, eminent talents, and noble character, he was admirably adapted. This was when he was about twenty-six years old. Considering his age, the office, and the men to whom the selection belonged, it will be conceded, that it was a high tribute to his worth. Doubtless, if health had authorized his assuming the charge, he had emulated the distinguished member of his family, who, some hundred years before, was the Plato of that academic grove, and variously represented the future relative of his name :

“SI QUA FATA ASPERA RUMPAS,
TU MARCELLUS ERIS.”

The scholarly excellence of Mr. Leverett lost nothing by the side of his pure character, and generous disposition. This latter feature he unostentatiously exhibited in the use of means acquired by his own toilsome labor. Stranger or friend could not appeal to him in vain, while costly kindnesses were done to those for whom he cherished peculiar attachment, unexpectedly, and in the simplest way. It is easy for the inheritor of wealth, or him who by a series of successes has amassed it, to be free with that which has cost little. Such can, and should, without courting notoriety to their gifts, be largely liberal. It is a very different matter, when to give is at the cost of continuous painful

labor and self-denial, and surrender of the ulterior advancement proposed to honorable ambition and individual merit. We ourselves cannot attach the praise, usually, as to a magnanimous and magnificent deed, accorded to the millionaire, or any of extensive means,—for his gifts,—seeing that such draws on inexhaustible exchequers, and is often urged by the mercenary reciprocity of fame. True generosity exists in a connection that has no consanguinity with these influences, and in natures moulded from a better pattern—in that, we apprehend, which communicates without excess of resources, and when a return is both unasked and unexpected. Mr. Leverett's was the latter merit. He gave from his own earnest toil, and, in that modest way, which so enhances the acceptable beneficence.

Of his purity of character we can give an equally good certification. Selfishness, that common vice, leaving almost everywhere its serpent's trail, did not appear strongly defined in the lot of his humanity. We should gather that there was in him in this respect, an affinity of nature, assimilating him, in no light degree, to his illustrious relative, Judge Leverett, the President of Harvard. Like him, as we infer from what is known, he was a true man in its exalted sense,—almost uninfluenced, except by the highest virtues. He was one of the very few that pass from childhood to youth, and from youth to death, not only without a stain, but without the shadow of reproach from any cause. He did not know how to be dishonorable. It appeared as natural to him, as the onward flow of waters, to be what rigid discipline and regard to personal considerations, scarcely accomplish for the majority of men. Yet with such and other claims to confidence and respect, he was—to a fault, when we view his knowledge and capacity—a rare example of modest and unassuming manners.

He seemed to think his knowledge was inferior to what it really was, and that more was expected of him than he could furnish. Unlike the greater number who trade largely with slender means, he, in the intercourse of society, traded slightly on an extensive capital. It may be said here that, although greatly reserved, he was in his address remarkably dignified. Of a good form, and with an intelligent, though sedate countenance, he was the perfect gentleman. Young as he was, he numbered with his friends some of the most distinguished men of Boston. These—members of the bench, bar, and college, of the medical* and mercantile professions,—were quick to appreciate and respect one of his uncommon character. Still he repelled more than he courted the society, to which most would think it the highest honor to be introduced.

Mr. Leverett's excellent abilities and acquirements were, in some moments which he abstracted from his recreative time and sleep, editorially engaged. He published, and aided to publish, many works, some with, and others without his name. His edition of Juvenal, enriched with excellent notes, is still in favor in our highest colleges. The most important work issued by him, is that widely used and invaluable publication, known as LEVERETT'S LATIN LEXICON. This, not long after he gave word for its "*imprimatur*," became a standard volume, and will not soon lose its place, as it is a production of rare scholarly merit, and, it may be said, perfection. It has given him great and extended reputation. "Few laborers in the field of literature," we quote from a review of this work, "are

* The late Dr. Samuel Parkman was a warm friend of his: another intimate and attached associate, was Dr. D. H. Storer of Boston, Prof. H. C. The Hon. Leverett Saltonstall of Salem, whose singularly fine character we have already noticed, entertained for Mr. L. the very highest respect.

more deserving of encouragement and commendation than lexicographers. Nor is their occupation, as sometimes represented, one of mere drudgery. The labor, indeed, of preparing a good dictionary in any language is great, but it is a labor combined with numerous sources of mental gratification. It should ever be remembered, that Milton, while suffering the evils of blindness, cheered his solitude by collecting materials for a Latin Dictionary, and these remain records of the recreations and pastimes of a mind occupied in the splendid creations of *Paradise Lost*." To quote again: "Mr. Leverett gained an enviable reputation, and deserved it. His *LATIN LEXICON*, of all his works, merits a place among the first class-books of the kind, wherever produced. His last few years were identified with this labor, and the closing sheet went to press on the very morning of his decease. The established character this work has attained throughout the country, and in the highest schools and colleges, is, among the rest, sufficient evidence of its merit; but it ought to be added, that it has done something for American scientific and literary reputation abroad." * * * "We have a just right to feel proud that a work *so learned, so correct, so elaborate*, is the result of American ability, industry, and enterprise. Wherever the Latin language is studied, and the English spoken, this work will be received with grateful acknowledgments." * * * * "Thus much," we again transcribe, "of eulogy on a book, and a just one on a man; one which we fear there will not be frequent occasion to repeat in other cases. For the age is not of a character to produce in this department, what Leverett's *Lexicon* has been truly called, a monument of patient toil."

We may not close a notice, which, as we are aware, does only partial justice to this eminent scholar and noble man,

7



1871



Cyr. West. Scott.
Frederic P. Leverett.

FREDERIC PERCIVAL LEVERETT,
AUTHOR OF LATIN LEXICON.



without referring to what is broadly represented on every page of the volume, connected with his name. These repeat the fact of his unwearied devotion to the pursuits to which he was committed, as they clearly indicate the eminence, he saw before him, and knew he could eventually attain. In their own peculiar and impressive language, they state what is true of him entirely,—that in his intellectual exercises he was thoroughly indefatigable; travelling straight to his end, and not pausing to gather up the wayside flowers. He was, of course, almost never idle, and never, when occupied, unenergetic. It was, in such spirit, that he had framed, as we know, for future hours, much other work, which, we have cause to believe, would have been well executed, and greatly honored. But the chords had been too long and tryingly extended. The delicate fibres, fretted by early cares and continuous use, and worn by sorrow for the loss of one he loved with a chivalric devotion, gave way and snapped. He died just as his literary fame begun to develop its good proportions. He was giving the bright earnest of coming celebrity, when his sun, climbing to its mid-day place, went down at noon. Meritorious as was what he did accomplish, it is more for what, it is reasonable to think, he would have done, that we so extendedly record his name, as adding another shining link to the bright chain of a worthy Ancestry. Says some writer in the *North-American Review*, “we cannot close this article without paying a tribute of respect to the character of the late Mr. Leverett. By his lamented death, his friends and the public have sustained no common calamity. His eminent abilities as a teacher, and his attainments in classical scholarship, were well known and highly appreciated in this community. His learning was profound and accurate, his taste correct and severe. He

was indefatigable in labor, zealous in acquiring, and skilful in communicating knowledge, and scrupulously exact in enforcing discipline. Whilst at the head of the Latin School in Boston, he more than sustained the already high reputation of that noble institution, and when, a few years before his death, he withdrew from that honorable station, he was followed by public confidence and favor. To the exhausting labor of instruction, he added the gigantic task of preparing his dictionary; a task which he had just completed, when, in the prime of life and in the vigor of his powers, he was struck down by the hand of death. Mr. Leverett's high intellectual endowments and uncommon purity of moral character, were graced by the charms of singularly modest and unassuming manners, which had won for him the cordial attachment of a large circle of literary friends. His private virtues they alone can truly estimate; but of his learning and capacity for labor, "*EX-EGIT MONUMENTUM ÆRE PERENNIOUS.*"

Mr. Leverett died in 1836, at the early age of 33—an age, we scarcely know how to associate with his completed literary toil. He had, as before named, married Miss Matilda Gorham, who was born in Cuba, at the plantation of her father, and his residence then. She was a young lady of much personal beauty and great loveliness of character, of good mind and education. Through her gentle and loving nature, unassuming manners, and kind disposition, she had endeared herself to a circle of devoted friends; and the memory of her, as a beautiful and fragrant flower, too early broken from its stem, yet vividly remains. She was the fit companion of a man, like Mr. Leverett, and he loved and revered her to the depth of his earnest nature. But the companionship was to be brief indeed. She was to cheer, for a little moment, his sad days, and

then, like the gentle spirit of a dream, to disappear. Thus—

“ Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven.”

Her lamented death was the 17th April, 1834, æ. 20. It evidently accelerated his own, for he seemed to have never recovered from her loss. His decease occurred about two years after. His funeral collected one of the largest crowds of the most intelligent and respectable citizens Boston ever witnessed at the burial of a private individual. It was a gratuitous but speaking testimony to his singular merit. There appeared to be but one sentiment,—that a man had gone—a man, who unwillingly received a favor, lest he might be thought to lose his sense of independence; and who knew no path to his purpose, but the very straightest line;—a man, who regarded not his descent from distinguished ancestors, as a subject of idle gratulation, or selfish complacency, but as an incentive to be like them in those excellences, that

“ Are worth a hundred coats-of-arms;”—

a man, who had beautifully illustrated the fact, that real greatness was not bounded by the adventitious lines of riches, or popular successes, but by the merit of honorable conduct and independent action. Such is the true idea—not often welcomed—but, sometimes, irresistibly admitted. The eclat of princes, warriors, orators, statesmen, gains an ephemeral reputation, but that from private, unambitious virtue—unambitious, we mean, in its ordinary characteristics,—enshrined in the heart, and visible in the intercourse of life, is, after all, revered as that, which, of mortal glories, it becomes us to adore :

“ Howe’er it be, to me it seems
 ’Tis only noble to be good ;
 True hearts are more than coronets,
 And simple faith than Norman blood.”

They were interred in his private lot, Vine-path Avenue, Mount-Auburn. A modest monument,—in character with his unobtrusive life,—capped with the representative flame of undying life,—erected in memorial of her whom he named with his last breath, records also his departure. The simple epitaph is closed with the familiar lines :

“ *QUIS DESIDERIO SIT PUDOR AUT MODUS*
TAM CHARI CAPITIS ?”—

Those in their connection, remembered by the classic reader, describe various points of character, prominent in his life. The same idea, nearly, is happily given in the following lines, which we adopt, and associate with Frederic Percival Leverett’s loved and honored name :—

“ Green be the turf above thee,
 Friend of my better days,
 None knew thee but to love thee,
 Nor named thee but to praise.

“ Tears fell when thou wert dying,
 From eyes unused to weep,
 And long, where thou art lying,
 Will tears the cold turf steep.

“ When hearts whose truth was proven,
 Like thine are laid in earth,
 There should a wreath be woven
 To tell the world their worth.

“ While memory bids me weep thee,
 Nor thoughts nor words are free,

The grief is fixed too deeply
That mourns a MAN like thee."

Mr. Leverett left two sons, with the good heritage of his fame and virtue. At their father's death, they—being, severally, about four and two years of age—were adopted by his only and younger brother, residing in South-Carolina. The elder, *Frederic Percival*, was graduated at Harvard College, 1852, and has, 1856, received his diploma, as an alumnus of the Medical University of Pennsylvania. He is, for the present, Resident Physician of the Hospital, Philadelphia: the younger, *Charles Hendee*, was graduated at the South-Carolina College.

CHARLES EDWARD,(46) youngest son of Benjamin, was graduated at Trinity College, 1830. In 1831, receiving appointment to the office of Principal of Beaufort College, he removed to South Carolina. Resigned this charge, when admitted to holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1833, and at this date, 1856, is Rector of Prince William's Parish.

Married, 1831, *Mary Bull*, daughter of Milton and Mary Bull (Barnwell) Maxcy. Mrs. Maxcy had first intermarried with her cousin, Nathaniel Barnwell, Esq., planter of St. Helena Parish. Mr. Maxcy, b. —, d. 1817, of the yellow fever, was a lawyer of Beaufort, S. C., and had represented the parish in the Legislature. His mind was highly cultivated, and his talents very superior. He was graduated at Brown University, 1802, during the Presidency of his elder brother, the eminent and eloquent Dr. Jonathan Maxcy,*

* Rev. Jona. Maxcy, D.D., was born in Attleboro', Mass., 1768. His grandfather, Josiah, Esq., d. 1772, was for many years a member of the Colonial Legislature of his native State, and, throughout a long life, enjoyed the esteem and confi-

afterwards President of Union College, Schenectady, and later, until his decease in 1820, the honored and celebrated President of the South Carolina College. Another eminent brother was the late Hon. Virgil Maxcy,* lawyer of Mary-

dence of his fellow-citizens. His father, Levi, one of the most respectable inhabitants of the town in which he resided, was a man of sound understanding and high intelligence; and his mother Ruth, a woman of superior intellect and devoted piety. She lived to see her eldest son, the eminent head of three Colleges, and to witness the brightest promise on the part of the two much younger, Milton and Virgil. In 1792, Dr. Maxcy, when twenty-four years of age, was elected President of Brown University, and after filling that station with high honor, was, at the decease of Jona. Edwards, D.D., invited to preside over Union College, Schenectady. From this institution, he was called to the Presidency of the South Carolina College, which high position "his very brilliant and attractive talents, his various and extended erudition, and his agreeable and refined manners" adorned for sixteen years, until his death, in 1820, aged 52. "That extraordinary man," says a successor, Dr. Thornwell, "seems to have been born for the government and direction of the young. Distinguished by dignity of character, elevation of sentiment, and a communicative sympathy, he infused his own spirit, by the gentle inspiration of his matchless eloquence, into the minds of his pupils. He at once awed and attracted. An atmosphere of moral power surrounded him, and none could approach him without feeling its influence, and paying an involuntary homage to virtue." "His presence," says an admiring pupil, Hon. J. L. Petigru, "quelled every disorder. The most riotous offender shrunk from the reproof of that pale brow, and intellectual eye. The reverence that attended him stilled the progress of disaffection; and to him belonged the rare power—exercised in the face of wondering Europe by Lamartine—of quelling by persuasion the spirit of revolt." "Through all the changes of its history, the college has retained the impression, which he gave it; and to this more than to any other cause is due the lofty sentiment of honor, which has always pervaded it." Dr. M. married Susan, dau. of Com. Esek Hopkins of Providence, R. I. His eldest daughter is the widow of Hon. James Gregg, one of the most eminent of the South Carolina Bar, and Senate.

* Hon. Virgil Maxcy was graduated at Brown University, R. I., 1804. His death was caused by the accidental explosion of a gun on board of the U. S. ship Princeton, at Washington, February 28, 1844. His talents and accomplishments befitted his high position. "He was a ripe scholar, a finished gentleman and a pure statesman. His manners were bland, courteous and dignified;" and in domestic, social and public life, he exhibited the rare excellences which secure love, confidence, and respect. After studying law with the eminent jurist, Robert Goodloe Harper, of Maryland, he settled in that State, and soon rose to eminence. He was successively distinguished in both houses of the Maryland Legislature; as Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury; and as Minister to the Court of Belgium. In the high and responsible stations, which he filled, he exhibited signal abilities, and won high praise. With lengthened years, it is reasonable to suppose he had reached higher dignities. Among those involved in

land ; Solicitor of the United States Treasury, and Minister to the Belgian Court. Milton is said to have been equal in ability to his celebrated brothers. He died at an early age. On the maternal side, among Mrs. Leverett's connexions, are Major-General Stephen Bull of the Revolutionary army, her grandfather ;* and her grandmother, Anne—widow of Col. Thomas Middleton. Anne was grand-daughter of Col. John Barnwell, famed for his conquest of the Tuscarora Indians. Mrs. Leverett's great-great-grandfather was Hon. William Bull, Lieut.-Governor and Governor of South Carolina, 1738, the father of Hon. William B., Lieut.-Governor, 1782. Of the former,† very gratifying memorials of his noble and useful life remain—among them may be named, Sheldon (brick) Church ; a handsome service of communion plate, and the glebe lands ; of the latter, Drayton says, “ At this time, (the Revolution), Lieut.-Governor William Bull presided over the Province of South Carolina.

the same melancholy catastrophe which caused his lamented death, were his intimate friend, Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of U. S. ; Hon. Thomas Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy ; and Capt. Beverly Kennon, Chief of the Navy Bureau. Mr. Maxcy married Miss —— Galloway of Tulip Hill, West River, Maryland. Their children are Mary, married to Francis Markoe, Esq., head of the Diplomatic Bureau, Washington ; and Sallie, married to Col. George W. Hughes, an officer of high distinction in U. S. A.

* Major-General William Moultrie, noted for his gallant defence of Sullivan's Island, 1776, and second in command to General Lincoln, at the siege of Charleston, S. C., was first cousin of General Bull.

† The Bulls, whose names, as very influential persons, are found at large in the old South Carolina history, were among the most extensive land-holders and wealthiest citizens of the State. Hon. Stephen, ancestor of Governor and General Bull, was a Deputy of the Lords Proprietors. Ashley Hall, a beautiful seat of the family, is occupied by a descendant. Sheldon House, Prince William's Parish, the fine residence of the General, was wantonly destroyed by the British party in the Revolution. The old family burial-place was the adjoining Sheldon church-yard, where several tomb-stones to their memory still exist. The Governor himself was interred under the chancel of the church. The church was also burnt by the British. Its walls stood, a beautiful ruin, for years. Over his pew, inserted in the wall, was his coat of arms, in brass.

He was a native of the same, son of the former Lieut.-Governor, and was descended from one of its most ancient and respectable families. He was liberally educated in Great-Britain. The duties of his station he executed with such kindness and forbearance, as secured to him the public good will, although, at the same time, he placed at hazard the loss of his office, and separation from a large and valuable estate, which he possessed in South Carolina. His repeated administrations at length closed, in a manner honorable to himself."

The children from the marriage of CHARLES EDWARD and MARY MAXCY LEVERETT, are Charles Edward, graduate of South Carolina College, 1853, and candidate for Orders in the Episcopal Church; Stephen Bull, d. ; Matilda; Anne Heyward; Milton Maxcy; Mary Bull; Eliza, d. ; William Percival, d. ; Julia Marcelline; Percival Evelyn, d. ; Catherine Hamilton; Caroline Pinckney.

The name of Leverett does not appear connected with the American Revolution. Reference to the Genealogical Table will show, that, with the exception of Col. John, who died soon after the commencement of the struggle, and Thomas, who died 1778, there were two males only, graduates of Harvard, at that time living, of age to bear arms. One of these, Dr. Thomas L., son of Thomas and Hannah Gray, was a surgeon in the War of Independence. His capture by the British, confinement in the prison-ship, and death, probably, in consequence of privations there suffered, have been already mentioned.

We now close what, as may be imagined, has been a profoundly interesting, yet with all its charm, in some respects, a melancholy task. A record of life—swept over, for the most part,—with the dark wing of the angel of death. A memorial of names,—registered elsewhere, for a more trying ordeal than any earthly Nemesis can exact. To a little degree, the work has revived our visits, when the dew of youth was on us, to the very grave-yards, in which many, of whom we have written, sleep,—and our descent into some fresh-opened tomb, to commune for a moment with the dead, in the presence of death's most solemn memorials. The suggestions from such intercourse, and from that of this record, have not been greatly various. So far as an individual interest may be mentioned, these have not only told "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue," but sent the thoughts off to higher influences. Apart from this, there have come to us so engaged, some histories of lives eventful in mistaken ends, and others intelligent to rightful purposes. That simple parenthesis belonging to all—the birth and death—we have felt was associated to the memorialized, with experiences only to be understood by our own actual perceptions. What a narrative, if it could be told, was to each between those land-marks of human life! What a romance, chasing away, in its strange realizations, the ideal contrivances of high-wrought fancy! What crowds of facts of absorbing moment to themselves, and those, whose lighter sympathies they shared, or in whose kindred minds existed affections gauged by no earthly standard! For each, in its purity and truth, lived parental love; and to most belonged, in its beautiful charities, the wedded bond. Theirs was the common heirloom of prosperity and adversity, of toils and trials variously subdivided into mental disciplines and physical addresses; and

after all—whether their day abounded in sunshine or in storm,—theirs was,—what, reader ! yours and mine must be—a dying hour. Busy like us, who chronicle their names, as some, in turn, will ours,—they had the opportunities of life. The opportunity of becoming wise unto salvation, through faith in the Lamb slain for human sin—of having their name written in his book of life—of being welcomed, when the mortal puts on immortality, to his marriage festival—of showing, through a good and useful influence, that talent was not lent for transient ends or fitful impulses, but for consecration to exalted uses ; enforcing these,—

“ A voice within us speaks that startling word,
‘ Man, thou shalt never die !’ Celestial voices
Hymn it unto our souls ; according harps,
By angel fingers touched, sound forth still
The song of immortality.”

On him who writes, and him who reads, may the solemn lesson not be lost.

The author suggests to the numerous descendants, the erection, either at Boston or Mount Auburn, of a handsome cenotaph, to honor the memory of the venerable Elder, Sir John, and President Leverett. No memorial of the first two exists. It is thought that on a pedestal, having suitable inscriptions, there might appropriately stand, a full length marble figure of the Governor in his military dress. Such tribute might be thought an interesting obligation, and would come well from those who are in the association of descent. If all contributed, the cost to each would be small. The Author offers to be, however, one of few or many to accomplish this, which he hopes will be, and soon, executed. Communications relative to it, and contributions for it, could be made to Leverett Saltonstall, Esq., Boston ; Josiah Salisbury Leverett, Esq., New-York ; Frederic P. Leverett, M. D., Hospital, Philadelphia ; Rev. Charles Edward Leverett, Prince William's Parish, S. C.

APPENDIX.



THOMAS

The name of **LEVERETT** is found in the reign of John, It is of great antiquity in Lincolnshire, and is recorded as 1564. In 1629, the Council of Plymouth, Eng., grant to



Anne, b. 1619; = Dr. Isaac Addington.

Jane, Cla

Hon. Isaac, b. 1644, d. 1714; Ch. Justice, Hon. Secretary, &c.; mar. 1st, Elizabeth Bowen; 2d, Madam Elizabeth Wainwright: son-in-law and nephew Ch. Jus. Addington Davenport. His step-dau. mar. Hon. Paul Dudley, Judge, son of Gov. Joseph D.

Anne, b. 1646, d. —; Sam'l Moseley, a disting. ed Captain in Philip's Grand-dau. Rebecca m. Winthrop, LL.D., Prof. 1738-1779. Gr. gr. son, Judge James, d. 1821; William, 1825.

Sarah Sedgwick, born 1629; mar. 1647; died 1704.

Hudson, b. 1640, m. 1661, d. 1694. = Sarah Payton, dau. Capt. B. and Mary Greenough. Prob. a des. of Reginald De Peyton, Peyton Hall.

Elizabeth, b. 1651; 1st, Ag't to English Hon. Elisha, 2d, Jud. gr. grand-dau. of G. dau. m. Judge Ric son of Sir Richard Leverett, Pres. Mas

Sarah, born 1673; mar. 1718, Hon. Nathaniel Byfield, Judge C. C. Pleas 50 years, Judge of Admiralty, &c. D. 1730.

Hon. John, F. R. S., Judge Sup. Court; Pres. H. C. 16 years; b. 1662; m. 1697; d. 1724, æ. 62.

Ma. Walter De Windsor, Genl. Conqueror.

Sarah, b. 1700; m. 1726, Ed. Wigglesworth, D.D., Prof. H. C. D. 1727.

Mary, b. 1701; m. 1719, Nath'l Saltonstall: great Th. Dudley. 2d, Rev. N. and wife, Katherine C.

Abigail Buttolph.

John, born 1726, m. 1757, d. 1777. = Mary Greenleaf.

Thomas, M. D., b. 1758, H. C. 1776, Surgeon Rev. War; d. 1784, æ. 26.

Abigail, b. 1759.

Hannah m. John Leverett, Esq. of Windsor.

John

Eliza. Mary, b. 1776, d. 1854.

1. Lois Burnham, Middletown, Ct.

John, b. 1758, H. C. 1776, d. 1829.

2. Hannah Le

Jusan

Abigail, m. Capt. Brush, U. S. A.

Lois, m. John Nelson, Esq.: ch. Th. Leverett, lawyer, & 6 daus. m. lawyers, &c.

Thomas, Dart. Col., d. 1816. Hannah, d. 1816.

John, b. 1793, m. —, d. —. Esther, Delia, John

Dart. Mary, m. Capt. Leonard, U. S. A.

Wm. Augustus, mer., d. 1820, æ. 28. George Haven, Mid. U. S. N. d. young. Mary, d. 1838.

Hannah Gray, m. 1st, N. D. Nicholson, U. S. N., son of Com. Sam'l; one son living, James W. A., Lieut. U. S. N. 2d, Rev. J. H. Price, D. D.

Frederic Percival, H. C. 1821; mar. 1830, d. 1836. Author of Lexicon

ull, dau. Maj. Gen. 1738. An uncle of C. Colleges. An Court of Belgium.

Frederic Percival Heyward, Henry.

APPENDIX.

A.

By an unaccountable inadvertence, and to our regret, some paragraphs, descriptive of Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL's character, were omitted in their appropriate place, page 102. We correct, as far as possible, the oversight, by placing them in the appendix.

At an early age, Mr. Saltonstall embarked on political life. He was soon elected a member of the House of Representatives, and in the State Legislature, at various times, rendered valuable service and secured very high consideration for his ability. It is said of him, that "he was an effective debater, and was unsurpassed in the committee-room for faithful, patient, and intelligent performance of his trusts. In two most important political junctures, he was a member of the Senate, and, as a leader of the majority, he assumed a full share of responsibility for its acts. He also presided over the Senate with admirable dignity and to universal acceptance. * * In Congress, Mr. Saltonstall fully sustained the reputation he had previously acquired, and made the most favorable impression upon all, who there observed his official course, and became personally acquainted with him. He spoke with evident effect upon many important occasions; he discussed constitutional questions as one familiar with the principles and necessary rules of construction to be applied to them; he opposed rash and hasty legislation with the instinctive caution which always characterized him; and he addressed himself with assiduity and intelligence to the promotion of measures, which the welfare of the people demanded." Mr. Saltonstall, for his oratorical powers, was highly and deservedly popular. "His musical voice and graceful action blended harmoniously with the natural method in which he arranged his thoughts, and the simplicity of the diction with which he clothed them. His eloquence was eminently

persuasive, reaching directly and at once the minds and hearts of those, who listened to him, and indicating the purity of the source from which it flowed. It cannot be described in more expressive terms than those of Cicero,—‘plena animi, plena spiritûs, plena veritatis.’”

His private life—the only sufficient test—is briefly to be noticed. “In the discharge of his ordinary duties, in the execution of many important trusts, amidst all his social relations,—as a son devoted to aged parents—as a brother, proving himself even more than a brother where it was important he should be so—as a husband and father, and the head of a household—as a friend and neighbor—as a benefactor to the poor, who will testify how much he did for Christ, by simply recounting what he did for them—in short, in every station which he occupied, in every office which he filled, in his daily walk, wherever he could be observed, it was distinctly to be seen that he recognized his religious obligations, and that he seldom failed in fulfilling them.” May these reflections upon a worthy and noble descendant of Governor Leverett, “incite to more earnest diligence and fidelity in following the steps of those, who, through faith and patient continuance in well-doing, are gone to inherit the Christian promises, in God’s heavenly presence, to go no more out forever.”

B.

We quote a passage from a letter to King Charles II., to illustrate a remark of ours on pages 76 and 82. The letter is addressed “To the high and mighty Prince, Charles the Second, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, deffender of the ffaith, &c.

ILLUSTRIOUS S^{ts}.,

Your Majestjes benignity appearing unto us in our former addresses, imboldens us at this time * * to acknowledge your royal grace and ffavour therein, more especially expressed by your majesty to the gentlemen, our messengers, sent with our last addresse to attend your majestjes comānds, which favour and grace according to our humble confidence, hath binn effectuall to repell those false clamours, which have been layde before your majesty, against us, by some that have not been well affected to us, nor to your majestjes service wth us. * * So wee hope * * we shall (by the influences of divine favour) render ourselves at all times religiously observant of our duty to God,

and loyalty to your majesty, our king, that wee may be euer numbred among your majesties though poore, yet humble and loyall subjects.

Wherefore wee pray your majesties gracious acceptance of &c.,
from Great Sr,

Your majties humble and loyall subjects,

22 Oct. 1677.

JOHN LEVERETT, Gov. in

ye name

of the Gen^l Court.

C.

As an amusing comment on the prejudices of colonial times, (during Gov. Leverett's administration,) and legislative interference with personal habits, we quote from a long state paper the following enactments. They remind us of the times, when St. Chrysostom thought it necessary to address his severe rebukes at the somewhat similar propensities of his day :—

1. The Court apprehending there is too great a neglect of discipline in the churches, and especially respecting those that are their children, through the non-acknowledgment of them according to the order of the gospell, in watching over them, inquireing into their spirituall estates, that being brought to take hold of the covenant, they may acknowledge and be acknowledged according to their relations to God and to his church, their obligations to be the Lords, and to approve themselves so to be by a suiteable profession and conversation ; and doe therefore solemnly recomēd it unto the respective elders and brethren of the seuerall churches throughout this jurisdiction to take effectuall course for reformation herein.

2. Whereas there is manifest pride openly appearing amongst us in that long haire, like weomens haire, is worne by some men, either their owne or other haire made into perewigs and by some weomen wearing borders of hayre, and their cutting, curling and imodest laying out their haire, which practise doeth prevayle & increase, especially amongst the younger sort,—

This Court doeth declare against this ill custome as offensive to them, and diverse sober Christians amongst us, and therefore doe hereby exhort and advise all persons to vse moderation in this respect ; and further doe impower all grand jurjes to present to the County Court

such persons, whether male or female, whom they shall judge to exceed in the premises ; and the County Courts are hereby authorized to proceed against such delinquents either by admonition, fine or correction, according to their good discretion.

3. Notwithstanding the wholesome lawes already made by this Court for restreyning excesse in apparrell, yet through corruption in many, and neglect of due execution of those lawes, the euill of pride, in apparrell, both for costliness in the poorer sort and vayne, new, strainge fashions both in poore and riche, wth naked breasts and armes, or as it were, pinioned wth the addition of superstitious ribbons both on hajre and apparrell ; for redress whereof it is ordered by this Court that the County Courts from time to time, &c., * * * and shall impose a fine upon them at their discretion, &c. &c.

Signed, JOHN LEUERET, Governor, &c.

D.

The author acknowledges, in this place, the very kind and courteous attention of Mr. CHARLES H. MORSE, of Cambridgeport, in furnishing him with copies of interesting documents. To S. G. DRAKE, Esq., the author of the valuable History of Boston, his acknowledgments are also due, for facilitating his investigations.

INDEX

OF THE

NAMES IN THIS VOLUME.

A.

Addington, Abigail Hutchinson, 43.
Anne, 31.
Dr. Isaac, 31.
Hon. Isaac, 31, 32, 92, 108, 119.
Rebecca, 36.
Sarah, 43, 47, 107.
Ames Fisher, 44.
Margaret Hickling, 44.
Seth, 44.
Andros, Sir Edmund, 32, 64.
Anglesey, Earl of, 76.
Appleton, Col., 139.
Hon. John, 162.
Madam Elizabeth, 163.
Rev. Dr. Nathaniel, 127, 162.
Auchmuty, Robert, 110.

B.

Bachelder, Sarah Leverett, 159.
Badger, Rev. Moses, 100.
Barnwell, Ann, 187.
Nathaniel, 185.
John, 187.
Bartlet, Josiah, 44.
Beauchamp and Leverett, 19.
Belcher, Gov., 111.
Bellingham, Gov., 28, 60.
Berry, Margaret, 129.
Bethune, Mary Faneuil, 42.
Bliss, Lucretia Leverett, 158.
Boardman, Andrew, 134.
Bowdoin, James, 171.

Bowen, Elizabeth, 33.
Bradford, Col. Alden, 46.
Hon. Alden, 45.
Charles, 46.
Claudius, 45.
Elizabeth, 44.
Capt. Gamaliel, 44.
Dr. Gamaliel, 44.
George, 44.
Gershom, 45.
Bradley, Sarah A., 103.
Bradstreet, Anna Dudley, 106.
Simon, 144.
Brattle, Capt. Thomas, 133.
Rev. William, 10.
Bromfield, Edward, 153.
Brush, Capt., U. S. A., 155.
Buckingham, Duke of, 171.
Bull, Mrs. Ann, 187.
Gov. William, 187, 188.
Lieut. Gov. William, 187, 188.
Hon. Stephen, 187.
Maj. Gen. Stephen, 187.
Burnham, Lois, 155.
Burton, Alexander, 46.
Marion, 46.
William, 46.
Buttolph, Abigail, 152.
Mary, 152.
Nicholas, 152.
Family of, 17.
Byfield, Nathaniel, 110.
Sarah, 110.

- C.
- Calef, Dr. John, 147.
Margaret, 147.
- Calvin, John, 129.
Katherine, 129.
- Carleton, Mary Cooke, 103.
- Carver, Jacob, 46.
- Charles I., 14, 57.
- Charles II., 78, 81, 82, 94, and Appen. B.
- Chauncy, Rev. Charles, 42, 111.
Elizabeth Hirst, 42.
- Cheever, Master, 28.
- Clark, John, 144.
Sarah, 144.
- Cobham, Baron, 171.
- Cocle, Mary Leverett, 160.
- Colman, Rev. Benjamin, 144.
- Cooke, Hon. Elisha, 1st, 96.
Hon. Elisha, 2d, 97, 151.
Elizabeth, 53, 96.
Mary Leverett, 99.
Middlecott, 100.
- Cotton, Rev. John, 16, 20, 23.
- Cox, Isaiah W. F., 45.
Jesse, 45.
John S. H., 45.
Lemuel, 45.
- Cradock, George, 110.
Sir Matthew, 110.
- Cromwell, Oliver, 60, 61, 81.
Richard, 69.
- D.
- Dacosta, Ez., 46.
Rebecca, 46.
- Davenport, Abigail, 40.
Judge Addington, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 144.
Rev. Addington, D. D., 41, 119.
Addington, 42.
Ann Faneuil, 42.
Eleazer, 86.
Mary Ann, 42.
Madam Elizabeth, 39.
Elizabeth Leverett, 156.
Jane Sewall, 41.
John, 43.
Rev. John, 64, 65.
Richard, 36.
Rebecca, 36.
- Davenport, Truecross, 36.
- Davis, Hannah, 107.
- De Clare, Isabella, 164.
- Denison, Maj. Gen. Daniel, 145, 162.
Col. John, 145.
Rev. John, 146.
Mary Leverett, 146.
Patience Dudley, 106.
- Derby, Lois Nelson, 155.
- Dexter, Franklin, 46.
Elizabeth, 46.
- Doane, Bishop, 173.
Ellen Augusta, 45.
- Dorr, Mary, 46.
- Dowse, Ann Temple, 171.
Edward, 172.
Jonathan, 171.
Joseph, 43.
Nathaniel, 172.
- Drake, Samuel G., 81, and Appendix D.
- Dudley, Ann Bradstreet, 106.
Anna, 40.
Baron, 106.
Gov. Joseph, 105, 106, 124, 125.
Mary Leverett, 47, 105.
Paul, 47, 105.
Judge Paul, 37.
Samuel, 106.
Gov. Thomas, 16, 105, 106, 173.
Thomas, 107.
William, 37, 38.
- Dummer, Jeremy, 111.
Lieut. Governor, 111.
- Dunkin, Judge Benj. Faneuil, 42.
- Dutch, Mary, 147.
- E.
- Eaton, Rev. Dr. Asa, 170.
- Edwards, Jonathan, 186.
- Elliott, Samuel A., 126.
- Ellison, James, 45.
- Endicott, Gov., 60, 67.
- Everett, Pres. Edward, 126.
Horace, 158.
Mary Leverett, 158.
Dr. William, 158.
Horace, 158.
Edward, 158.
Leonard, 158.

F.
 Faneuil, Andrew, 42.
 Ann, 42.
 Benjamin, 43.
 Benjamin, Jun., 43.
 Jane, 40.
 Mary Ann, 42.
 Peter, 42.
 Fessenden, Augusta Leverett, 160.
 Fisher, Anne, 24.
 Fisk, Augustus, 44.
 Floyd, Mary Sale, 44.
 Folger, Sarah, 46.
 Foxcroft, Col., 139.
 Frost, Hon. John, 145.

G.
 Gallatin, Albert, 171.
 Galloway, Miss, 187.
 Gerry, Elbridge, 109.
 Gibbons, Gen. Edward, 55, 56.
 Gilmer, Thomas, 187.
 Goffe and Whalley, 78.
 Goodall, Sarah Nelson, 155.
 Gordon, Capt. U. S. N., 172.
 Gorham, James, 173.
 John, 173.
 Matilda, 173, 182.
 Gould, Benjamin A., 173.
 Matilda Saltonstall, 103.
 Gray, Edward, 159.
 Hannah, 159, 188.
 Harrison, 159.
 Gregg, Hon. James, 186.
 Grenville, Richard, 171.
 Grey, Lady Jane, 106.
 Greene, Rebecca, 153.
 Greenleaf, Mary, 153.
 Greenough, Mary, 95.

H.
 Hallam, Lucretia, 158.
 Hammond, Jane Merrill, 103.
 Hampden, John, 99.
 Harper, Robert Goodloe, 186.
 Harris, Thaddeus Mason, 49.
 Capt. William, 49.
 William, 143.
 Susan, 159.

Haven, Charles Chauncy, 165, 166.
 John, 166.
 Joshua, 166.
 Mehitable Appleton, 162.
 Maria (Ladd), 166.
 Margaret Marshall, 163—169.
 Mary (Sheafe), 166.
 Hon. Nathaniel Appleton, 166.
 Samuel, D. D., 162, 165.
 Thomas, 161, 166.
 Hickling, Ann Townsend, 44.
 Charles, 46.
 Harriet, 46.
 Sarah Bradford, 44.
 Sarah Greene, 45.
 Susanna, 45.
 Thomas, 45.
 William, 44.
 Hirst, Grove, 41.
 Elizabeth Sewall, 42.
 Jane Sewall, 119.
 Hobart, Deborah, 44.
 Holyoke, Edward A., 162.
 Hopkins, Commodore Esek, 186.
 Susan, 186.
 Hooper, Dr. Henry, 126.
 Frances Nelson, 156.
 Martha Nelson, 156.
 Howe, Fisher H., 103.
 Isaac R., 103.
 Matilda Saltonstall, 103.
 Nathaniel Saltonstall, 103.
 Hubbard, Ann Leverett, 103.
 John, 103.
 Judge Leverett, 104.
 Margaret Rogers, 103.
 Judge Nathaniel, 104.
 William, 103, 161.
 Hudson, Hannah, 50.
 Hendrik, 50.
 Elizabeth, 44.
 Ralph, 50.
 Hughes, George W., 187.
 Sallie Maxcy, 187.
 Hull, John, 119.
 Hutchinson, Abigail, 43.
 Edward, 56.
 Gov. Thomas, 43, 72, 154.
 Hon. Thomas, 43.

J.

Jaffrey, George, 47.
 Jeffrey, David, 108.
 Jeffreys, Dr. John, 166.
 Johnson, Abigail Leverett, 153.
 Samuel, D. D., 153.
 Susan, 158.
 Jones, Paul, 172.
 Juxon, Bishop, 110.

K.

Kennon, Beverly, 187.
 Kirkland, President, 126.
 Kingsley, Prof., 27.
 Knight, Elizabeth, 108.
 Ezekiel, 108.
 Martha Leverett Treadwell, 148.

L.

Ladd, Alexander, 166.
 Maria Haven, 166.
 Lawrence, Elizabeth Prescott, 46.
 Leicester, Robert, Earl of, 106, 129.
 Leonard, Mary Leverett, 155.
 Leverett, Abigail Buttolph, 152.
 Anne Fisher, 24.
 Ann Heyward, 188.
 Benjamin, 160, 162.
 Caroline Pinckney, 188.
 Catherine Hamilton, 188.
 Rev. Charles Edward, 57, 171, 185,
 188, 190.
 Charles Edward, 188.
 Charles Hendee, 185.
 Comfort Marshall, 160.
 Delia, Esther, Ann, 156.
 Ebenezer, 160.
 Esther Welman, 156.
 Frederic Percival, 171, 172—185.
 Frederic Percival, M. D., 185, 190.
 Gov. Sir John, 19, 49—93, 190.
 George Haven, 171.
 Hannah, 156.
 Madison, 95.
 President John, 34, 92, 114—143,
 131, 178, 190.
 Col. John, 153, 188.
 John (Windsor), 155—157.
 John (N. Y.), 156.

Leverett, Josiah Salisbury, 156, 190.
 Julia Marcelline, 188.
 Knight, 151.
 Margaret Rogers, 162.
 Matilda, 188.
 Mary (Bull Maxcy), 185, 188.
 Mary Bull, 188.
 Milton Maxcy, 188.
 Sarah Sedgwick, 51.
 Elder Thomas, 19—31.
 Thomas, 148—151, 189.
 Thomas (Windsor), 158.
 Thomas (Boston), 159, 188.
 Thomas (Keene), 159.
 Thomas, M. D., 160, 188.
 William (Boston), 160.
 William (Windsor), 158.
 William (Newport, N. H.), 158.
 William (lawyer, N. H.), 156.
 William Augustus, 170.

Lewis, Ann Harriet Townsend, 45.
 Ellen Augusta Doane, 45.
 Isaiah W. Penn, 45.
 Susanna, Winslow, 45.
 Lloyd, James, 108.
 Rebecca Leverett, 108.
 Lyde, Byfield, 110.

M.

March, Col., 142.
 Marchant, William, 43.
 Markoe, Francis, 187.
 Mary Maxcy, 187.
 Marshall, Comfort, 160, 169.
 Margaret, 160, 163—169.
 Thankful, 160, 165.
 William, 160, 169.
 Mason, Rebecca, 48.
 Thaddeus, 48.
 Mather, Cotton, 20, 51, 53, 72, 104, 124,
 150, 162.
 Increase, 115, 118.
 Maxcy, Pres. Jonathan, 185, 186.
 Josiah, 185.
 Levi, 186.
 Mary Bull, 185.
 Milton, 185, 187.
 Ruth, 186.
 Susan Hopkins, 186.

Maxcy, Hon. Virgil, 186.
 Merrill, Abby Leverett, 156.
 James C., 103.
 Mary Leverett, 156.
 Miantonomo, 56.
 Middlecott, Jane, 99.
 Richard, 86, 99.
 Middleton, Ann Barnwell, 187.
 Col. Thomas, 187.
 Milton, John, 180.
 Minott, Stephen, 36.
 Montgomery, John, 171.
 Morse, Charles H. See Appendix D.
 Moseley, Sir Edward, 36.
 Rebecca Addington, 48.
 Samuel, 35, 75.
 Moultrie, Gen. William, 187.
 Murray, Commodore, 172.

N.

Nelson, John, 155.
 Lois Leverett, 155..
 Robert, 171.
 Nichols, Sir Augustine, 105.
 Nicholson, Ann Temple, 171.
 Hannah Leverett, 171.
 Commodore James, 171.
 James W. A., 172.
 Commodore John, 172.
 Nathaniel Dowse, 171.
 Commodore Samuel, 171.
 Nye, Amelia Hickling, 46.

O.

Oakes, Urian, 162.
 Oliver, Andrew, 109.
 Eliza Brattle, 108.
 James, 108.
 James, M. D., 108, 109.
 Mercy, 136.
 Nathaniel, 108.
 Peter, 109.
 Rebecca Lloyd, 108.
 — Sigourney, 108.
 — Sigourney, 108.
 Dr. William, 46.
 Otis, Harrison Gray, 159.
 James, 159.
 Samuel Allyne, 159.

P.

Palmerston, Lord, 171.
 Parkman, Dr. Samuel, 179.
 Pearce, Nehemiah, 35.
 Peirson, Catherine Pickman, 103.
 Pemberton, Ebenezer, 144, 161.
 James, 161.
 Pembroke, Wm. Marshall, Earl of, 164.
 Petigru, James L., 186.
 Perley, Mary Nelson, 155.
 Pepperell, Lady Mary, 42.
 Sir William, 145.
 Peyton, Bezaleel, 95.
 Mary, 95.
 Reginald De Peyton, 96.
 Sarah (Leverett), 148.
 Philip of Mount Hope, 74.
 Phillips, Isaac, 48.
 Col. John, 109, 152.
 Mary Buttolph, 152.
 Hon. John, 152.
 Samuel, 153.
 William, 153.
 Pormont, Philemon, 27.
 Pratt, Sarah Rogers, 148.
 Prescott, Benjamin, 145.
 Madam Catherine, 45.
 Edward G., 46.
 William, Col., 46.
 Judge William, 45.
 William Hickling, 46, 107.
 Price, Rev. J. H., D. D., 172.
 Henry B., 172.
 Purcell, Arabella, 45.

Q.

Quincy, Edmund, 109, 156.
 Josiah, 153.
 President Josiah, 109, 117, 121, 124,
 127, 172.

R.

Randall, John, 44.
 Randolph, Edward, 58, 78.
 Richards, Elizabeth, 40.
 Ripley, Sarah Bradford, 44.
 Robsart, Amy (Dudley), 106.
 Rogers, Dan. Augustus, 148.
 Madam Elizabeth, 132, 161, 162.

- Rogers, John Leverett, 148.
 John, the Martyr, 104, 161.
 John, Pres. H. C., 104, 129, 161, 173.
 John, Vicar of Henningham, 161.
 Margaret (Leverett), 143, 161.
 Mary Leverett, 146.
 Nath. (Assington), 104, 161.
 Nath. (Ipswich), 146.
 Nath. (Portsmouth), 161.
- S.
- Sale, Ann, 44.
 John, 44.
 Col. John, 44.
 Dea. John, 44.
 James Penn, 44.
 Penn Townsend, 44.
 Rebecca, 44, 108.
 Salisbury, Elizabeth Leverett, 156.
 Samuel, 156.
 Saltonstall, Ann, 102.
 Caroline, 102.
 Elizabeth, 102.
 Gurdon, 146.
 Henry, 103.
 Col. Leverett, 100.
 Hon. Leverett, 101, 102, 179, and
 Appendix A.
 Leverett, 102, 190.
 Lucy, 102.
 Dr. Nathaniel, 100.
 Hon. Nathaniel, 36, 146.
 Nathaniel, 103.
 Richard, 103.
 Judge Richard, 99.
 Sir Richard, 15.
 Rose Lee, 102.
 William Gurdon, 103.
 Sanders, Thomas, 102.
 Savage, James, 72, 149.
 Scott, Margaret, 147.
 Sedgwick, Eliza, 51.
 Gen. Robert, 61.
 Sarah (Leverett) 51.
 William, 51.
 Sewall, Elizabeth Quincy, 156.
 John Mitchell, 164.
 Judge Samuel, 119.
- Shayes, Francis Baker, 160.
 Sheafe, Jacob, 166.
 Mary Haven, 166.
 Shute, Gov., 97, 98.
 Sidney, Sir Philip, 106.
 Sigourney, Andrew, 46, 108.
 — Oliver, 108.
 Lydia H., 108.
 Silsbee, George Z., 103.
 Soper, Sarah Sale, 44.
 Southey, Robert, 79.
 Sparks, President, 126.
 Sprague, Judge, 45.
 Stedman, Jane Leverett, 160.
 Storer, Dr. D. H., 179.
 Strafford, Earl of, 108.
 Studley, Capt., 141.
 Stuyvesant, Gov., 60.
 Sutton, Sir Edward, 106.
 Symonds, Lieut. Gov., 101.
- T.
- Tailer, Lt. Gov., 86, 107, 110, 111.
 Temple, Sir John, 171.
 Sir Peter, 171.
 Robert, 171.
 Richard, 171.
 Sir Thomas, 65.
 Henry John, 171.
 Thatcher, Judge Peter O., 176.
 Thayer, Rev. Ebenezer, 45.
 Thompson, Martha Leverett, 156.
 Pishey, 20.
 Susan Nelson, 155.
 Thornwell, Pres., 186.
 Tolman, Jane Sale, 44.
 Townsend, Ann, 44.
 Harriet Ann, 45.
 Mary Leverett, 47.
 Col. Penn, 43, 107, 108.
 Penn, 43, 47.
 Rebecca Moseley, 48.
 Sarah Addington, 43.
 Treadwell, Jacob, 148.
 Nathaniel, 148.
 Tuckerman, Lucy Saltonstall, 102.
 Turell, Ebenezer, 38, 40.
 Lucy, 38, 40.

Tynge, Edward, 28.

U.

Upshur, Abel P., 187.

Usher, John, 108.

V.

Vane, Sir Henry, 25.

Varnum, John, 103.

Mary Cooke, 103.

W.

Wade, Col. Nathaniel, 148.

Wadsworth, President, 35, 117.

Wainwright, Elizabeth, 33.

Elizabeth, 36.

John, 33, 36.

Walker, George, 36.

Rebecca, 36.

Wanton, Col., 143.

Warwick, Earl of, 19, 129.

Robert, 19.

Washington, Gen., 165, 170.

Watson, George, 99.

Webber, John, 46.

Samuel, Pres., 46.

Webster, Mary, 36.

William, 36.

Wendell, Jacob, 109.

Col. John, 109.

Mary (Leverett), 109, 110.

Margaret, 109.

Wentworth, Rebecca, 108.

Samuel, 108.

Wentworth, William, 108.

Whalley and Goffe, 78.

White, Anna (Saltonstall), 101.

Samuel, 101.

Whiting, Charlotte (Leverett), 160.

Ebenezer, 160.

Whittingham, Dean of Durham, 129.

Katherine Calvin, 129.

Martha, 129.

Wigglesworth, Edward, 145.

Sarah Leverett, 145.

Willard, Joseph, 45.

Rev. Samuel, 85.

Susanna Lewis, 45.

Williams, Jonathan, 48.

Rebecca Moseley, 48.

Williamson, Secretary, 83.

Winslow, Gov. Edward, 99.

Windsor, William De, 150.

Winsor, Joshua, 150.

Rebecca, 150.

Winthrop, Adam, 48.

Hannah, 41.

James, 48.

John, 16, 23, 41, 48, 101.

Prof. John, 48.

Mary, 41.

Thomas L., 171.

William, 48.

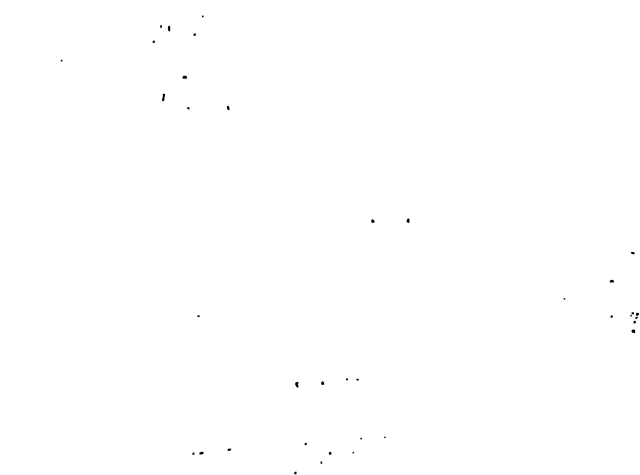
Woodward, Elizabeth Leverett, 158.

Y.

Young, Alexander, 22.









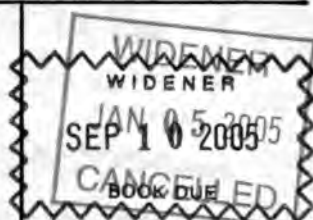
3 2044 024 213 597

A FINE IS INCURRED IF THIS BOOK IS
NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON
THE BORROWER'S DUE DATE

The borrower must return this item on or before the last date stamped below. If another user places a recall for this item, the borrower will be notified of the need for an earlier return.

*Non-receipt of overdue notices does **not** exempt the borrower from overdue fines.*

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 617-495-2413



Please handle with care.
Thank you for helping to preserve
library collections at Harvard.

